Morning Oregonian.

PORTLAND, OREGON, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1888. NO. 8663.

HOTALING CO

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—SOLE AGENTS—

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Champagne, Val Blatz Weiner Beer,

Champagne, White Rock Mineral Water.

Shindler & Co.

Bedroom and Parlor Suites,
Folding Beds (all styles),
School Desks, Odd Chairs,
Cheffoniers, Side Boards,
Best Assortment in Portland.

SALESROOM—166 First, through block 200 feet to 167 and 169 Front Street.

S. SHINDLER & CO., Portland, Or.

COHEN & BRO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

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NGLES for sale in lots to suit.

BEVERAGE. HOME INDUSTRY.

WEINHARD'S

Lager Beer Brewery.

MOST FAVORABLY KNOWN IN THE NORTHWEST

Superior Facilities for Shipping in Car Lots.

ATTENTION. QUICK DELIVERY.

VAN SCHUYVER & CO.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

Front St. - - - - - Portland, Oregon.

Bourbon! Old Hickory Bourbon!
Manhattan Club Bourbon!

MES DRUMMOND, from New York.

HOGAN,

SSOR TO J. B. CONGLE.

—Manufacturer and Importer of—

Saddlery Hardware, Collars, Whips, Horse Clothing,
Robes, Leather, Carriage Trimmings, Etc.

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DYSPEPSIA AND After Eating Relieved By TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

INDIGESTION EASILY GOT RID OF BY TAKING TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Dodd & Co.,

streets, Portland, Or.,

Iron, Steel and

Washington for

BUCKEYE MOWERS.

Twine Binders,
Thresher,
Engines,
Burning Engines,
Wagons,
Carriages, Phaetons and
Wagons.

AD IN THE MORNING.
NO BREAKFAST.
DIGEST WELL.
IN SPIRITS.
AMBITION.
WELL NOW,
I TAKE

S.

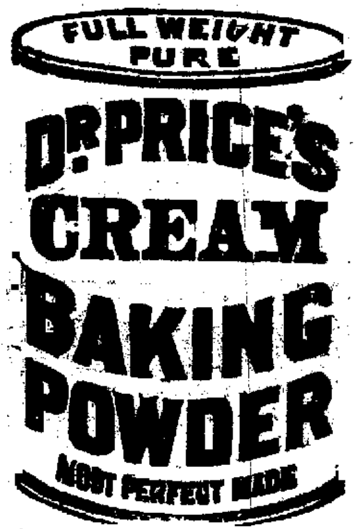
OEN & CO.,
AGENTS,
Portland, Or.

REPOSITORY.

IMPLEMENT CO.

Portland, Or.

Phaetons,
Wagons, Burreys,
Line of
Machinery.



FULL WEIGHT PURE DR PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in cans.

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NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

FAIRBANK'S

Standard Scales.

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Write for Prices.

L. H. PARKER, Agent,
No. 9 Oak st., Portland, Or.

PROWELL'S
No 7 LINIMENT
MONEY REFUNDED
E. E. PROWELL DRUGGIST

Catarrhal Dangers.

To be freed from the dangers of suffocation while lying down; to breathe freely, sleep soundly and undisturbed; to rise refreshed, head clear, brain active and free from pain or ache; to know that no poisonous, putrid matter defiles the breath and rots away the delicate machinery of smell, taste and hearing; to feel that the system does not, through its veins and arteries, suck up the poison that is sure to undermine and destroy, is indeed a blessing beyond all other human enjoyments. To purchase immunity from such a fate should be the object of all afflicted. But those who have tried many remedies and physicians despair of relief or cure.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical and never-failing.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and one IMPROVED INHALER, all wrapped in one package, with treatise and directions, and sold by all druggists for $1 00.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

WE HAVE NO APOLOGY TO MAKE

In offering to the public a remedy intended for the preservation of the health and happiness of every family throughout the land. It has been thoroughly tested by thousands of prominent physicians who cheerfully testify to its efficiency in Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Pleurisy, Chest Pains, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Backache and Kidney Diseases. Of course we refer to BENSON'S PLASTER, a scientific combination of well-known medicinal ingredients for the prompt relief of aches and pains of every description within the reach of an external application. It is cleanly, convenient and reliable. In buying ask for BENSON'S, and refuse all other plasters.

SAM'L H. TAYLOR,
GENERAL AGENT
Thomson Houston Electric Co.
Complete Systems of Arc & Incandescent Electric Lighting.
SELF-GOVERNING ELECTRIC MOTORS.
234 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.
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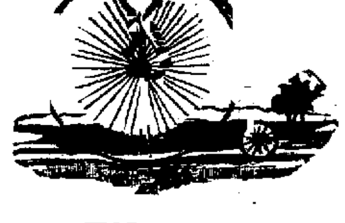
WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood—$1 50 per load—from Weidler's Mill. Orders left at mill or at the box at Best Saloon will be promptly attended to. W. S. L. M. & M. CO.

NAVY BLUE



Cigar.

GREATEST SELLER ON THE COAST
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

TRADE SUPPLIED BY

MASON, EHRMAN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE POPULAR BRANDS,
Navy Blue, Home Run, Leader and Corona Imperial Cigars.

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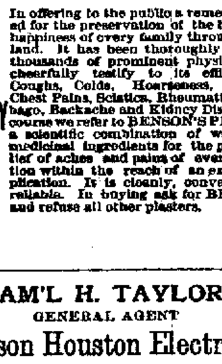
BREWERY:
Twenty-Second Street, Bet. B and F.

JOHN BARRETT,
DEALER IN
Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters' Supplies
MANTLES, GRATES, ETC.,
HAS REMOVED
To No. 89 FIRST STREET.

WEAK MEN MADE STRONG ADVICE FREE! HOW TO ACT! Lost Vigor and Manhood Restored. Premature Decline and Functional Disorders cured without Stomach Medicines. Sealed Treatise sent free upon application. MARSTON CO., 19 Park Place, New York.



"Pet" Cigarettes
ARE THE BEST.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS WHO ARE WILLING to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes will find the

"Pet" Cigarettes

Superior to all others. They are made from the very highest cost Gold Leaf grown in Virginia, and are unequaled for their delicate aroma and rare fragrance, and are absolutely

Without Drugs, or Adulteration.

ALLEN & GINTER, Manufacturers, Richmond, Va.
6jel

NORTHWESTERN NEWS.

Status of the Coast Seamen's Strike at Port Townsend.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS

Seattle, Spokane Falls and Olympia All Making Elaborate Preparations—Footpads at Ellensburg—Judge Washburne's Illness.

Port Townsend, July 1.—Since the incarceration of the ringleaders of the Coast Seamen's Union in this city about three weeks ago, the sailor muddle has been singularly devoid of noteworthy events on Puget sound. The arrest of nine notorious characters, including the agent, had the effect of quieting their dilatory actions. The union held meetings in this city and passed resolutions threatening to boycott any boarding-house masters or merchants who aided or abetted the shipment of seamen without the full knowledge, consent and approval of the union agent, who furthermore demanded the exclusive privilege of selecting crews for vessels and compelling shipmasters to accept them or else let the vessel lay up without a crew. The agent would firmly insist on these provisions being faithfully carried out. If any resistance was offered he would summon his cabinet of bullies and guard the vessels to prevent seamen from being taken aboard.

These instances, however, only occurred on vessels not belonging to the Pacific Coast Shipowners' Association. Vessels not in this association had no one to help them except the captain and what assistance could be obtained ashore. Their repeated triumphs emboldened the local union branch organization to extend their fields of labor to association vessels. The latter organization is composed of all important shipowners on the Pacific coast, who have enlisted their vessels into an association for the purpose of mutual protection and facilitating harmonious sentiments. They have established representatives at all the important seaports on the coast, whose business it is to procure good and competent crews without delaying the vessels. The wages on the coast are $40 per month, and when compared with field labor or even seamen's wages in any other part of the world, are exceedingly good. A few years ago wages were down to $20 per month and men were glad to be engaged at that figure. When the shipowners organized they raised the wages to $30. Then the seamen formed a union and demanded $35, which was conceded, and later $40, which was also agreed to. They evidently concluded that this was too small for their valuable services and recently demanded $40 for the voyage from Puget sound to San Francisco, which usually requires from four to ten days to perform. The crew's labor alone for the voyage is from $350 to $600, and were coal freights $3 per ton, no remuneration could be expected by the ship's owners at these rates.

As long as the union did not interfere with the shipowners' vessels on Puget sound they had comparatively successful victories. When the ship Sumatra was loaded in Seattle recently they commenced their tactics, and refused to ship themselves or even allow other men to enlist their services.

These actions were instigated by the head office of the union, and when their servants had been thrown into jail, in endeavoring to perform their commands, they not only refused to assist out their unfortunate comrades, but telegraphed that they must get out of their trouble the best they could—and the best they could do was to remain in jail charged with felony.

The shipowners' agent in Port Townsend, Mr. Henry Rothschild, is a young man eminently qualified to handle the seamen on Puget sound in a manner that will meet with the full approval of every shipmaster on the Pacific coast. Single handed he has conceded, and continues to do so, every reasonable demand, but when they attempted to take men bodily from aboard his vessels a damp cloth was spread over their sentimental feelings by kindly seeing that the ringleaders will be accommodated for the next few years in having comfortable quarters enclosed with steel wickets.

The czarlike demands of the union agent in this city had the effect of causing vessels to go up Sound, not only to ship crews, but to pay them off, thereby taking from $10,000 to $20,000 trade directly away from Port Townsend each month. If the wishes of the agents in preventing union men from signing articles at $40 per month were successful, then some slight reason for their actions might be deciphered; but on the contrary men go to sawmill ports on the Sound, where no union agent exists, and ship. Lately vessels have paid off their crews here, when the seamen were at once ordered to proceed to Seattle by the agent, and there, if they so desire, spend their earnings. The actions of these agents are not only ruining the commerce of Puget sound, but are causing the loss of several thousand dollars worth of trade to be taken from Port Townsend monthly. The Seamen's Union should be treated with every consideration becoming an institution of that nature; but when they go so far as to forget themselves and perform lawless deeds, as they have done in Port Townsend, in depriving American citizens from enjoying the liberties framed in the constitution, they should be made to suffer the extreme penalty.

If their actions are further tolerated, the time will soon come when the deeds of the Chicago anarchists will be paired with those of the Seamen's Union. In San Diego last year, during the sailor riots, a bomb was thrown aboard an American vessel, exploding and killing three men. In Eureka they threatened to burn the vessels unless the shipmasters conceded. A careful examination of records where seamen have shipped for the last ten years indicates that hardly one-twelfth are native-born subjects of the United States, the majority being subjects of Norway and Sweden, few of whom can indite their signatures.

SPOKANE FALLS.

Preparations for a Grand Celebration of the Fourth—News Notes.

Spokane Falls, July 1.—The various committees appointed to prepare a Fourth of July celebration met last night to report and complete their labors. Elaborate preparations have been made to properly observe the day. Fort Sherman will supply two cannons with necessary gunners to fire salutes. A procession of military and civic societies will take place in the morning, marching to the grounds selected, where there will be public speaking with the usual exercises appropriate to the day. In the evening the Electric Light Company will illuminate Post street bridge by suspending two arc lights from the bridge with a row of incandescent lights over the falls. There will also be an elaborate display of fireworks, including tight rope performers upon a rope suspended across the falls, the performer firing fireworks while crossing. Among other features of the day's celebration will be an old time knightly tournament. This, with horse racing, will complete the day's sport. The hotels report applications for rooms at this early day, and everything promises the largest crowd Spokane has ever had within her limits.

Merchants here are rejoicing at the fact that shortly a delivery system will be inaugurated in the city by the postoffice department. An appropriation having been made, there can be no further cause for delay.

Judge Allyn will complete his labors here and close this term of court on Tuesday. The petit jury was discharged yesterday. The judge remains over the Fourth, but Mrs. Allyn will leave to-night for her home in Tacoma.

The Spokane hose and truck teams left last night for Seattle. They are confident of capturing two or three prizes.

The prosecutions for violation of the Sunday law were continued to July 5. The cases have been heretofore conducted by members of the Young Men's Christian Association, but now will be under the control of the district attorney.

OLYMPIA.

Programme for Celebration of the Fourth—The McClain Murder Case.

Olympia, July 1.—The programme for the Fourth in this city will consist of a procession, in which the Knights of Pythias will appear in uniform, besides the fire companies and other societies. This will be followed by a barbecue, boat-races, log-rolling and an exhibition by the fire companies, for which handsome prizes are offered.

Adjutant-General O'Brien has made the following staff appointments: Col. G. Morris Haller of Seattle, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut.-Col. Albert Whyte of Tacoma, commissary-general; Capt. S. M. Percival of Olympia, aide-de-camp.

The Tacoma Mill Company yesterday purchased the timber on the John L. and T. J. Miller claim at Union, near this city, the consideration being $1000.

The city is full of strangers, come to witness the celebration.

The first story of the Odd Fellows' temple was completed last evening.

An adjourned term of the supreme court of Washington territory will be held here on the 16th inst., when it was expected that the application of Angus McClain for a new trial would be heard; but it seems that under the new law the attorney-general now takes the place of the prosecuting attorney, and it is said that Mr. Metcalfe has refused to take the matter up at this term, so that it will probably go over to January. Angus McClain, it will be remembered, was convicted of murder in the first degree last December, having been found guilty of setting fire to his hotel in Mason county and consuming one of the inmates.

A. Reeves Ayres, clerk of the district court, and wife arrived here Friday after making an extended tour of the states.

Ben C. Irwin of St. Louis is in the city.

T. C. VanEpps, P. G. M. W., has just returned from Montesano, where he organized a new lodge A. O. U. W. on Wednesday last.

SEATTLE.

Crowds Arriving in the City—Opening of the New Armory.

Seattle, July 1.—Great crowds are already arriving for the Fourth. To-night the Spokane, Vancouver and East Portland teams arrived with friends, 200 strong. They were received at the boat by local firemen and escorted to the rink, where the firemen's headquarters are established.

To-morrow night the First regiment's armory will be formally opened by a grand ball. The regimental colors will be presented by Gov. Semple.

A. P. Sharpstein of Cœur d'Alene is in the city.

A. C. Edwards, formerly of the Spokane Falls *Review*, is in the city.

ASTORIA.

The Salmon Run in June—Identification of a Drowned Man.

Astoria, June 30.—The *Astorian* has the following concerning the salmon run during the past month: This has been an unusually stormy June for canners and fishermen, and comparatively little has been done. Canneries that in former seasons put up 500 cases a day haven't put up that many in a week. The up-river seines and down-river traps have done the best, those canneries depending entirely on boats and nets getting few fish. It has sometimes been wondered at that fishermen go so far down on the bar and even outside, and it has been said, "Why not wait and let the fish come inside? They have to go up the river anyhow," which is true, but only of those which do go up. The fishermen say that the traps get so many that to get anything like a catch they have to go down below them where they have the first chance at them. Though the fish do go by, yet it is a little singular that no drift can be had opposite the city. The boats up to 1878 could get a fair drift on low slack from Tongue point down this way, but for the last ten years there is very little for a boat between Tongue point and Scarborough head. What the run will be in July is a question. No one expects a big run, though it is probable that more salmon will be put up in the next thirty days than in the month that ends to-day.

The item of inquiry about the name of the man drowned from a skiff at Three Tree point last Christmas, brings a statement from Clifton that his name was John Madden, a native of England, 22 or 23 years of age.

There was some excitement at the Clatsop mill yesterday, occasioned by one of the pony saws, which flew out through the roof. No one was injured and the damage was very light.

Judge Washburne's Illness.

Eugene City, July 1.—Judge George S. Washburne of this city, who was taken ill last Tuesday afternoon, was not attacked by hemorrhage of the lungs as at first reported. It was the breaking of a blood vessel in the throat while making an argument in a law case in the courthouse, that prostrated him. His many friends throughout the state will be glad to learn that it was nothing more serious, and that his general health is as good as ever. He tried a case in court yesterday afternoon.

Ellensburg Notes.

Ellensburg, July 1.—Tiger Hook & Ladder Company and Comets Hose Team of Spokane Falls passed through to-day on their way to the firemen's tournament at Seattle.

The son of T. B. Lambson, who was seriously injured yesterday, is doing well.

The town is infested with tramps. A man named Swift was knocked down last night and relieved of $300 and a gold watch.

The Great Iron Lockout.

Pittsburg, July 1.—The great iron lockout which began yesterday presented no new features to-day further than a report of the signing of the amalgamated scale by another firm. The latest desertion from the ranks of the manufacturers was the lockout of the rolling mill company of Chattanooga, Tenn. This makes eight firms that have signed the scale to date. The manufacturers, however, are as determined as ever, and there are no indications of a serious break.

Pacific Coasters in New York.

New York, July 1.—Senator Mitchell of Oregon and Senator Jones of Nevada arrived from Washington Friday. They attended the republican ratification meeting, and will return to Washington Monday.

Dr. T. T. Minor, mayor of Seattle, with his wife and daughter, passed several days here last week. They are now in Boston.

Watching for Yellow Fever.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 1.—The *Times-Union* announces two light sporadic cases of suspicious fever at Plant City, which have been isolated. Precautions have been taken to prevent its spread. Diligent inquiry discovers no other suspicious disease at any point in the state. No alarm is felt about fever.

Death of a Noted Catholic.

Chicago, July 1.—Very Rev. Patrick Joseph Conway, vicar-general and rector of the Holy Name cathedral, died at his residence this morning. He was very widely known in Catholic circles.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Boston, July 1.—Managers of the leading clearing houses in the United States report total gross exchanges for the week ended June 30, 1888, to be $828,414,077, a decrease of 34.1 per cent.

Senator Cullom Convalescent.

Springfield, Ill., July 1.—Senator Cullom, who has been ill since his return from the Chicago convention, has so far recovered that he expects to go to Washington to-morrow.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the dining car route for all points east. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

CALIFORNIA EVENTS.

Former Oregon Preachers Prominent in San Francisco.

A POCK-MARKED LOVER JILTED.

Big Yacht Race—A Hunter Kills His Comrade for a Deer—Bloody Battle Among Chinamen—Personal Notes.

San Francisco, July 1.—Rev. Dr. Stebbins of the First Unitarian church in this city, who has been traveling in Oregon and Washington territory during the past month, and who returned last week, speaks in the highest terms of the treatment he received and the places visited.

The Centennial Methodist church in Oakland, of which Rev. J. H. Wythe, formerly of the Oregon conference, is pastor, has purchased a building lot, and a new church will soon be built. The old church edifice will be sold to the Norwegian Methodist church.

At the last meeting of the Presbyterian Ministerial Association in this city it was stated that plans for street-preaching and other active measures were in contemplation. Moody, the evangelist, it was said, might soon be expected here.

The Chautauqua assembly of 1888, which will be held at Pacific grove July 5 to 14, will be presided over by Rev. C. C. Stratton, D. D., president of Mills College. Among lecturers and sermonizers are Rev. J. H. Wythe and Rev. D. Izer of this city, all of whom formerly were pastors in Oregon.

At the Methodist preachers' meeting a few evenings since it was proposed to start a gospel wagon as a city evangelizing agency, to be in fact a "church on wheels." One of these wagons is now in use by the Union mission in Washington, D. C. It runs all day Sunday and nearly every evening of the week, different churches taking charge. It is twenty feet long and seven feet wide, and carries singers and a preacher, tracts, testaments, etc., and holds services where occasion and opportunity seems to offer.

Dr. J. H. Wythe, formerly president of the Willamette University, has been honored recently by receiving an invitation from the Society of American Surgeons to attend their approaching annual meeting at Washington, D. C., as their guest.

HE WAS POCKMARKED.

Why an Austrian Girl Refused to Marry Her Former Lover.

San Francisco, July 1.—There is great excitement among the Austrian residents of Oakland over the frustrated marriage of Martin Rocovich. He was to have been married yesterday to Miss Luce Vojodich and on Thursday paid $2 for a license. Miss Vojodich has only been out from Austria about three weeks; but on Thursday a one-eyed, pockmarked Austrian named Tresovich charged into Rocovich's restaurant and said that he would tramp on the whole race of Rocoviches if Martin married Miss Vojodich.

The one-eyed man is from Portland. Five years ago in Austria he met and loved Luce Vojodich and she loved him, but as picking in Austria was short they agreed that he should go to America, build a home and send for her.

Tresovich came to America and settled in Oregon, and built a home to receive his bride. Two months ago he sent for her, inclosing $150 to pay her passage. In the meantime he had contracted the smallpox, which robbed him of one eye and marked his face. His true love came out and stopped in Oakland to await her lover. There she learned that her lover's locks had been marred by smallpox and then Rocovich came courting her. It was agreed that she should forsake Tresovich, who arrived on Thursday, but his would-be bride repulsed her pockmarked lover and declared that she loved another. Rocovich says that Tresovich offered to let him have the girl for $150, and while he declined the proffer he says that if he marries the girl he will give Tresovich something, probably $75. Tresovich is said to have returned to Portland.

THE USUAL THING.

A Hunter Shoots His Comrade for a Deer and is Exonerated.

Los Angeles, July 1.—Yesterday a party of hunters went from Pasadena to Verdugo canyon to shoot deer. During the evening two of them, named Frayer and Haskell, left the camp to look over the ground. It was dusk when they started home and on the way they separated. A short time after Haskell saw a dark body moving toward him, and raised his rifle and fired. When he reached the object it proved to be the dead body of Frayer. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death and exonerated Haskell of all blame.

CALIFORNIA.

Personal and General Notes.

San Francisco, July 1.—J. E. Aiken of the Columbia paper mills, who has just returned from a two months' visit East, left to-day for Portland. Mr. Aiken is accompanied by his nephew, H. L. Aiken of Pittsburg.

James Lotan left to-day for Portland, to arrive in time to celebrate the Fourth of July.

C. P. Ferry, formerly of the firm of Ferry & White, Portland, but now of Seattle, left overland for the North to-night in company with a party of four persons.

J. L. Cattanach, the champion hammer thrower of the United States, who has been a guest of the Golden Gate athletic club, left for Portland on the last steamer. He will soon leave for Alaska.

Ole Olsen, a sailor on the scow schooner Theresa, was drowned off the Vallejo street wharf this afternoon. He fell overboard from the vessel and could not be rescued in time.

William Cushing, a deserter from the United States army here, was arrested at noon yesterday on East street. He had some clothing and other personal effects in a valise and was evidently about to leave the city. His flight, however, has been indefinitely postponed.

Government vessels now in port are the United States steamers Albatross, Ranger and Thetis, and the ship Monongahela. The first two named are lying in the stream and the two latter are at Mare island.

C. B. Sylvester, a farmer, being asked by an unknown man to treat, advised the seeker after liquid refreshment to betake himself to sheol. Thereupon the stranger fell upon Sylvester and smote him hip and thigh, winding up the ceremonies by biting off a chunk of his victim's nose and afterward swallowing the piece he bit off.

The monthly report of the city prison keeper shows that 1643 arrests were made during June, thirteen of which were for burglary, three for forgery, three for manslaughter and three for murder.

Frank Jaynes, superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has informed the National Educational Association that letters have been issued to Ira G. Hoitt, W. Babcock, J. K. Wilson, Aaron Gove, J. H. Canfield, Joseph O'Connor and F. M. Campbell, authorizing them to send messages on business connected with the National Educational Association free over the Western Union lines.

Off for Australia.

San Francisco, July 1.—The steamer Mariposa sailed to-day for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney. A large crowd was present at the wharf to see the steamer off. Besides having a full passenger list, the steamer took away with her Frank McCoppin, commissioner of the United States to the Melbourne exhibition, and his assistant, Mr. Campbell, whose staterooms were massed with flowers of all colors.

A Big Yacht Race.

San Francisco, July 1.—The yachts Aggie and Lurline started this morning on their race to San Diego. They crossed the imaginary line, which was drawn directly across the Golden Gate, at 10:30 A. M., the wind being northwest, about twenty miles an hour. At noon the yachts could be seen from Point Lobos lookout, about six miles off, with the Lurline ahead about a quarter of a mile. The weather then became very hazy, with the wind at thirty-six miles and increasing. The greatest interest is manifested here and at Southern ports over the result of the race. Besides the honor of being successful there is also a purse of $1000 for the yacht that wins.

A Bloody Riot in Chinatown.

San Francisco, July 1.—Chinatown was the scene of intense excitement to-night. A young and intelligent Chinese girl, Qouey Suey, 14 years of age, was forcibly taken from her home and her father terribly beaten. It was the work of highbinders. Two societies immediately took up the quarrel and those who witnessed the scene say that one of the most determined battles that has taken place in Chinatown for several years was waged. All the deadliest instruments of warfare known there were brought into play. Men were seen running about with blood streaming down their faces, and others were lying stunned on the streets, but strange to say no one was killed.

San Francisco Theaters.

San Francisco, July 1.—At the Baldwin to-morrow night Denman Thompson will begin his fourth and last week of a very successful engagement in "The Old Homestead."

At the Bush street the Irish comedians Barry and Fay begin a week's engagement in "McKenna's Flirtation."

At the Alcazar to-morrow evening the Saulsbury's Troubadors will open in a play called "The Humming Bird."

On Saturday night Mrs. D. P. Bowers closed the last performance of her engagement at the California theater.

Accident on the Cliff House Railroad.

San Francisco, July 1.—By not getting a switch thrown in time an engine and car on the new car line to the Cliff house were derailed this afternoon. The engine was thrown on its side, but the engineer jumped out, receiving but a few scratches. The passenger coach was canted on its side up against a sand bank. The seats were overturned and all of the windows broken. The occupants were badly shaken up and some of them cut by broken glass and bruised. There were none seriously injured, however.

Well Cared for by Strangers.

San Francisco, July 1.—Mrs. John Mitchell, who became a mother on the incoming Sacramento train one day last week, is getting along nicely at the receiving hospital in Oakland. Through the kindness of many ladies of Oakland, she and her little one have been bountifully supplied with clothes. Many have contributed money for the mother's assistance, and the sum is already quite large. A telegram was also sent her husband at Vancouver, B. C., but as yet no answer has been received.

Fatal Accident.

Santa Cruz, July 1.—While Robert Anderson and James Jarvis were driving a four-horse team to Glenwood from Vinehill yesterday, the horses broke the harness and Jarvis, who was driving, lost control of the team. The team and wagon, loaded with casks of wine, went over a steep bank, a distance of about 300 feet. Anderson was injured internally and lived about half an hour. Jarvis had a wrist broken. Two of the horses were killed.

Suicide After a Debauch.

Los Angeles, July 1.—The dead body of a Swede named Olf Mahberg was found hanging from a tree in an orange grove this afternoon. Deceased was about 35 years old and had been employed from time to time as a laborer. A protracted debauch led to his suicide.

A COUNTY SEAT FIGHT.

Much Ill Feeling Developed in the County of Hamilton, Kansas.

Chicago, July 1.—A special from Topeka, Kan., says: From information received by the attorney-general it appears that the county seat fight which has been waged in Hamilton county for two or three years past, and which it was thought would be settled at the election held Thursday, is in a worse stage than ever before. The excitement is intense and is likely to result in bloodshed. An election was held Thursday, and the principal competitors for the county seat were Syracuse and Coolidge. The election was a very exciting one, and there was a great deal of ballot-box stuffing and fraud. The latest trouble grows out of the fact that there are two sets of county commissioners, each claiming to be the lawfully elected board. The Syracuse election returns were returned to the Syracuse board of commissioners and the Coolidge and Kendall returns to the Kendall board. The Syracuse board canvassed and declared for Syracuse and the other board declared for Coolidge, though neither board had complete returns. Two separate county movements have been established and there are now two sets of officers, each claiming to be legally elected. No one is allowed to enter either town until he has proved satisfactorily that he has no interest in the other town.

Gladstone and the Copyright Bill.

London, July 1.—Gladstone, in a letter to the Edingburgh printing and allied trades, says he supports their agitation against the American copyright bill, but his public meddling as a politician at the present stage might tend to stimulate the jealousies and susceptibilities of American protectionism, thus injuring those who fight the battle of justice and good sense. Let us, as politicians, leave the case in the hands of the great American people.

Warning the Aristocracy.

Dublin, July 1.—Irish bishops have published a series of resolutions explaining in detail the present position of the land question and expressing the opinion that unless parliment immediately applies a really effective measure to protect tenants from oppressive exactions and arbitrary eviction, most disastrous consequences to public order and to the safety of the people must inevitably ensue.

A Row Among Celestials.

Ottawa, Ont., July 1.—The government has ordered an investigation into the complaints made by Chinese merchants at Victoria, B. C., that a Chinese interpreter there was interfering with the immigration of Celestials. The interpreter says he merely sought to prevent the importation of Chinese women for immoral purposes.

Boulanger Writes a Letter.

Paris, July 1.—Boulanger, in accepting the presidency of the national revision committee for Bouches du Rhene department, writes: "The movement we have set afoot becomes every day stronger and more marked. It is making serious progress throughout France. Have confidence, you are sure of success."

Baseball.

Louisville, July 1.—Louisville 1, Baltimore 6.

Kansas City, July 1.—Kansas City 5, Cleveland 6.

Cincinnati, July 1.—Cincinnati 3, Brooklyn 2.

St. Louis, July 1.—St. Louis 5, Athletics 3.

Murder and Suicide.

New York, July 1.—Patrick Coffee, a worthless drunkard, shot Miss Agnes Smith this evening in Jersey City and then turned his pistol upon himself. Both will die. Coffee, who has a wife and grown-up children, was infatuated with Miss Smith.

Fire at Brainard, Minn.

Brainard, Minn., July 1.—A fire late last night destroyed the best part of two blocks in the heart of the city. The losses aggregate $50,000.

Proposed Alliance Abandoned.

Berlin, July 1.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* says: Prince Bismarck has induced Russia to abandon indefinitely the idea of making an alliance with France.

ON GETTYSBURG FIELD.

Veterans Revisit the Spot After a Quarter Century.

LONGSTREET ADDRESSES THEM.

Dedications of Monuments to Fallen Heroes—The Days of the Great Battle Vividly Recalled.

GETTYSBURG, July 1.—The streets are filled with masses of humanity. The Ninth New York and the militia of New York came at 3 o'clock. Members of the New York Excelsior brigade arrived a little later, and the Veteran corps from Washington came at about 12 o'clock. At 10:30 the veterans formed and marched to the National cemetery, where religious services were held. When Chaplain Sayres had finished his sermon more than a thousand voices joined in singing "America." In the evening the usual dress parade was observed, and it recalled most vividly the scenes of the battle. The camp presents a charming appearance to-night, with numerous electric lights brilliantly illuminating it.

At 2 o'clock the road to Reynolds's grove was crowded with carriages and pedestrians on their way to witness the exercises of the First corps. As the procession entered the woods the cannon of the United States light battery thundered forth a salute to Gov. Beaver. As the governor appeared the crowd gave a cheer such as those woods have not heard since the same day twenty-five years ago.

Gov. Beaver then delivered the address of welcome.

Ex-Gov. John C. Robinson, of New York responded on behalf of the corps.

Frederick Smith, war governor of New Hampshire, and L. A. Grant, who commanded the First Vermont brigade, made short addresses. W. G. Veasey, who commanded the Sixteenth Vermont regiment, made a stirring address, remarking that he was the worst scared man in the 75,000 men who went into the battle of Gettysburg.

LONGSTREET MAKES A SPEECH.

When Maj. Halstead mentioned the name of Longstreet the general was given a rousing reception.

He said: "I was not in time to witness any part of the engagement of the first day of Gettysburg, but am pleased to be in time to witness these ceremonies and to express that sympathy that should go out from the hearts of those who know how to appreciate the conduct of soldiers who offer their lives on the altar of their country. The gage of battle was pitched, and here the great army of the South, the pride and glory of that section, found itself overmatched, arrested in its march of triumph, and forced to stand and to recoil, but not for want of gallantry, fortitude or faith. The battle of the second day, by McLane's and Hood's divisions and a part of Anderson's, was as spirited as some of the dashing efforts of the first Napoleon, but before the end it was found to be a work to upheave the mountain. That the third day, by Pickett's division marching 1200 yards under fire of a hundred cannon and 10,000 of musketry has not a parallel nor is likely to have in the annals of war. This battle scene recurs to my mind with vivid force, but the times have changed. Twenty-five years have softened the visages of war. Those frowning heights have given over their savage tones and our meetings for exchange of blows and broken bones are left for more congenial days, for friendly greetings and for covenants of tranquil repose."

GEN. FAIRCHILD SAID:

"Twenty-five years has made it possible to sandwich a Yankee and a Confederate between Yankee Doodle and Dixie. The men of the North did not love the men of the South less, but they loved the old flag more, and the men of the South didn't love the old flag less, but they loved state sovereignty more. This, Mr. President, I think tells the whole story. The old flag still remains [cries of 'Amen'], and they all say amen from the gulf to the lakes."

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Prof. Williams, representing Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island, followed. After him the assemblage was addressed by numerous other persons of prominence in the First corps, and at about 5 o'clock the meeting broke up and the crowd dispersed over the battle field to inspect the various memorials.

At fifteen minutes before 5 o'clock the Ninth New York militia, Col. Wm. Seward commanding, acting as an escort to the survivors of the Eighty-third New York regiment, led the march toward the monument of that command on Seminary ridge. As the column moved out to Chambersburg pike, a thousand guards in their blue uniform, with colors flying and bayonets glistening in the western sun, the sight brought vividly to the mind the time when the Eighty-third dashed out the same road toward the fierce contest between the First corps and the Confederates.

MONUMENT DEDICATION.

The procession moved out on the pike to Reynolds avenue, and along the crest of Seminary ridge to the monument, which is near the Mummasburg road. The infantry formed a square around this and the exercises were opened with an invocation by Rev. Alfred E. Rose, chaplain of the Eighty-third. An oration was delivered by Orlando B. Potter, and the monument was raised for the Battlefield Memorial Association by J. M. Vanderchich. Rowland B. Mahoney read a poem. The exercises were closed with three volleys of musketry by the Ninth infantry. This closed the exercises. Other monuments given on the field during the day were the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New York infantry on the Eleventh corps avenue, the Thirty-ninth New York in the Second corps line, and the Ninety-sixth, Ninety-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York on the first day's field, Reynolds avenue.

At the monument of the Thirty-ninth (Garibaldi guards) Capt. Clark of New York delivered the oration. At the Ninety-seventh H. E. Turner of Lowville was the orator. At the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Gen. J. Volney Pierce of Kansas, formerly a captain in the regiment, delivered the oration. The One Hundred and Nineteenth and Forty-fifth New York also dedicated their monuments.

To-night the streets are crowded and walking at any reasonable pace is completely out of the question. Bishop Newman preached in College church to-night for the benefit of the First corps to a crowded house.

CABLE ROAD ACCIDENT.

A Grip Car Runs Away and Does Considerable Damage.

CHICAGO, July 1.—A grip car beyond control and running at the rate of eight miles an hour through the business part of the city caused a lively scene to-night. The result was three badly wrecked cars, many badly frightened women and children and some severe contusions but no fatalities. As a Clark street car came out of the tunnel going south, the driver made an attempt to apply the brakes, but without effect, as a strand of the cable had wound itself around the grip and was moving the train at a dangerous speed. Just ahead of this was the Wells street train, filled with passengers. At Monroe street the Wells street train was struck and thrown in a heap into the gutter. Two blocks further on the flying train struck the curve at Dearborn street. The car became disengaged from the strand and ended its career by jumping the track. The passengers on the Wells street cars were extricated and several were found to be badly injured. Mrs. Kahn of Wabash had her side badly crushed and was otherwise injured. Bessie Mitchell had her lower limbs crushed, and a score of others who refused to give their names received minor cuts and bruises. The loss to the cable company will be about $10,000.

ELKINS'S VIEWS.

Harrison a Man Upon Whom All Factions Will Readily Unite.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 1.—Stephen B. Elkins has been in this city several days and is a guest of Gen. Harrison. In speaking of the Chicago nominations Elkins said they have been received all over the country with even more enthusiasm than was expected. "The ticket," said Mr. Elkins, "is a growing one, and will grow from the beginning. It has all the elements of strength. Apart from Gen. Harrison's coming from a doubtful state, his life and character and public service furnish an excellent platform for the contest."

Elkins commented on the fact that New York continuously supported Harrison in the convention, and said: "This action was a notice to the whole country that he was the only man before the convention upon whom all the different factions in New York could be united and all sores healed. This of itself argues well for the ticket and offers reasonable hopes for success."

It is generally believed and conceded that Senator Warner Miller is to be the candidate for governor of New York.

"Warner Miller," said Elkins, "will be unusually strong in New York in the country, and so will Gen. Harrison. In my opinion Harrison will largely increase the republican vote in the country districts in that state, and will get a full party vote in New York city and Kings county."

Elkins thought the chances of the republicans for carrying New Jersey and Connecticut were excellent, basing his opinion on the strength of the protective sentiment in those states. Northern and Northwestern republican states, he felt certain, would be found in line with the party in November. He also believes there is a possibility of the republicans carrying West Virginia and that they have a fighting chance in Virginia.

AN ELECTION CONTEST.

Democrats in the House Will Try to Get Another Free Trade Vote.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The house committee on privileges and elections will hold an executive session to-morrow to decide the Sullivan-Felton election contest from California. It is charged by the republicans that the democrats will endeavor to unseat Felton to get another free trade vote for the Mills bill. Democrats are not so sure of a majority for that measure in the house as they were some weeks ago, and the only reason for bringing up the election contest in the house and setting aside the Mills bill is a desire for another free trade vote. It is intimated on good authority that the republicans will not give permission for them to do this. They will demand that the case be heard when it can be decided on its merits and not at a time when there is great danger of the democrats securing another free trade vote. The republicans will filibuster against the setting aside of the Mills bill to take up the election contest. After the Mills bill has been disposed of, then the republicans, it is said, will not object to a thorough inquiry and examination of the case and will not oppose the decision which the facts of the contest justify, but they will not be parties to a settlement when a free trade vote is the thing to be gained.

CONGRESSIONAL FORECAST.

River and Harbor and Army Appropriation Bills Disposed of This Week.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Monday's session of the senate will be devoted to speech-making. The river and harbor bill and the army appropriation bill are both in an unfinished state and will be disposed of in advance of any other legislative business. No other appropriation bills will be ready for consideration this week.

It is Senator Dolph's intention to press the sea coast defense bill during the week.

It was the understanding when the house adjourned yesterday that the tariff debate will be suspended on Monday in order to allow the house to act upon several measures of public importance.

On Tuesday detailed consideration of the tariff bill will be resumed and will probably run through the week, with a possible interruption in favor of public business.

HARRISON AND MORTON.

They are Relatives by Marriage and Also Through English Blood.

CHICAGO, July 1.—A singular fact has been disclosed here to-day in looking up the antecedents of the republican nominees. Harrison and Morton are relatives by marriage, and the connecting link is through English blood.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton is a cousin of Lord Falkland, who was known as Col. Carey, and through the well-known Mrs. Burton Harrison, who was Miss Constance Carey of Vancluse, Virginia, she is distantly related to Gen. Harrison of Indiana.

Colonel Carey, who is now Lord Falkland, having succeeded to the title of peer, married a daughter of Robert Reade, a New York merchant of repute. Mrs. Levi P. Morton, who was a Miss Reade, is a first cousin of Lady Falkland, and Mrs. Burton Harrison, who is a granddaughter of Lord Fairfax, is a first cousin of Lord Falkland.

ANTI-SALOON REPUBLICANS.

A Call to Temperance Voters to Support Harrison for President.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 1.—Albert Griffin, chairman of the anti-saloon republican national committee, has issued an address to the country in which he summarizes the work of the republican national convention on temperance matters, and appeals to voters to support the ticket nominated by the convention. He gives as reasons for his advice that the platform commits the party against a national whisky ring protection; that Harrison is a pronounced anti-saloonist, and that a ringing temperance plank was after all added to the platform. The friendliness of the republican party to the temperance cause is further argued in a statement that in nearly every republican state the legislators have in the last two years antagonized the saloon element.

THE POPE'S LETTER.

How Spiritual Bliss and National Prosperity Are to Be Obtained.

NEW YORK, July 1.—A special from Paris says: An encyclical letter from the pope is to be published shortly. In it, by a series of profound metaphysical considerations, Pope Leo XIII. explains how the human family must educate itself and rule its liberty so as to reach the double aim of spiritual bliss and national prosperity. The pope touches upon such questions only so far as they concern individual families and states. He condemns liberty of opinion, liberty of speech, press and religion, when they are placed in opposition to national or divine rights. He says Catholics must and should take a share in political struggles, and he gives certain rules for different countries. The letter is destined to make a profound sensation, inasmuch as it explains and clears up all misunderstanding and ambiguity in relation to the doctrines on which it treats.

MARRIAGE A LA MODE.

His Grace of Marlborough Gets Drunk and Leaves His Bride.

NEW YORK, July 1.—There has been no end of gossip over the queer ending of the nuptials of the Duke of Marlborough and Mrs. Hammersley, and the reason why the bride and groom spent the night at their respective abiding places has only just come to the public car. It seems that at Clew's dinner to the pair at Delmonico's the duke absorbed more wine than was good for him, and before the coffee came on he left the table. His continued absence led to a fruitless search, and the bride was compelled to leave for home, escorted by her friends. Subsequently his grace was discovered asleep in an out of the way place, and was taken off to the Albermarle hotel.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

Crops of the Country.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The weekly crop and weather bulletin says the weather for the past week has been favorable for all growing crops in the wheat, corn and tobacco regions in Ohio and the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys and in Tennessee. Heavy rains have doubtless interfered with harvesting from Missouri eastward to Virginia. Reports from the interior of the Middle states indicate that rains have been very beneficial to the growing crops.

Weather Reports.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A notice has been issued by the signal office that on and after July 1 there will be but two regular telegraph reports received daily at the signal office, and indications will be prepared from these reports and issued to the associated press as promptly as possible, probably about 10 A. M. and 10 P. M. Indications will be for a period of thirty-six hours from the time of each report.

Irrigation of Arid Lands.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—To-morrow Senator Stewart will appear before the senate committee on appropriations to urge the passage of a bill appropriating a quarter of a million dollars to promote the irrigation of arid land.

Government Statistics.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The fiscal year which closed yesterday will show importations of merchandise into this country valued at seven hundred million dollars as against $725,000,000 for the previous year. Exports for this year are valued at about $720,000,000 as against $683,000,000 for last year. The receipts of the treasury department this year aggregate $380,000,000, an increase of $10,000,000 over last year. The expenditures will amount to $270,000,000. The reduction of the national debt amounts to $110,000,000, which is about the same as last year.

Sheridan on Board the Swatara.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 1.—The United States steamer Swatara, with Gen. Sheridan on board, arrived at 8 o'clock this morning. A boat was sent ashore with a bulletin announcing that the general passed a comfortable day yesterday, was restless during the night, probably on account of his new surroundings, but his general condition was satisfactory. He is very comfortable. Owing to a heavy swell outside from the effects of the recent storm, Capt. McGowan has decided to remain here until to-morrow morning.

The beneficial effect of the sea voyage upon Gen. Sheridan's condition is already apparent, and his physicians are greatly pleased with the result of the trip thus far. His pulse is stronger and his mind is clearer than it has been since his illness. General and Mrs. Tidball sent him a number of delicacies and a handsome bouquet of flowers this afternoon. The following bulletin was just received:

10 P. M.—"Gen. Sheridan had a very comfortable day. He has rested well and his symptoms are favorable. If the weather is pleasant the Swatara sails at daylight to-morrow. Should a storm arise it will stop at the Delaware breakwater until it subsides."

HE WAS NEVER RE-ELECTED.

Utica Herald.

The flatterers of Grover Cleveland talk a great deal about his "luck." They can show no case where he was ever re-elected to any office. When he was an assistant in the office of the district attorney of Erie county, he was nominated by the democrats in 1865 for district attorney, and was defeated. When in 1873 he retired from the office of sheriff of Erie county, the people wanted no more of him in that capacity.

By a local revolution he was chosen mayor of Buffalo in 1881, and left the position under charges of violating all the pledges which he had given to the reformers who had supported him. To-day his unpopularity in that city is so great that even party discipline can secure for him only the coolest courtesy.

The phenomenal situation of 1882 carried him, while yet mayor, into the gubernatorial chair, while he he began at once to conspire for nomination for the presidency. The poverty of his party and the impudence of the claims of reform in his behalf opened the way to success in the national convention, and a series of accidents enabled his managers to count the electoral vote of New York in his favor, and so make him president.

His flatterers in boasting of his luck imply that his successive elections have not been due to any merit on his part. He has in each case been taken up to perform a special task, on which he has as mayor, as governor and as president turned his back. That "luck" has hitherto prevented any direct verdict by his constituents on his shortcomings and abuses of power.

In asking for a second term he enters on a new career. The pledges which he violated rise up to indict him. The gross assumption of power of which he has been guilty, repel some of the strictest democrats of the land. The distribution of federal patronage for the organization and maintenance of a personal machine condemns him. Weakness and scandal in the several departments of the government call for censure and rebuke. His insults to veteran soldiers and his deliberate demands for the overthrow of the protective system, challenge the hostility of all who wore blue and of all the producers in all the states of the Union.

The city of Buffalo, which chose him mayor by a majority of 3530, and before his term was over gave him a plurality of 5752 for governor, rejected him as a candidate for president by a majority of 1053. The state of New York, which lifted him to the gubernatorial chair by a plurality of 192,854, could, by all the arts of partisan fraud, be put on record at only a plurality of 1149 for him for president. So the boasted "luck" is a continual process of loss of votes and of a withdrawal of popular favor.

That process is to go on. The "destiny" of this accidental phenomenon in our politics is to repel still more the support to which he has been false. When he was unknown his loud promises were reckoned as worth somethin. He is now put on trial for his acts, and if his satellites desire to pursue their parallel between him and Napoleon, they can find the illustrations for November in a combination of Moscow and Waterloo.

TWO MEN IN POLITICS.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

There has been a discovery. The mugwump has found that while Cleveland has been easily guilty of self-stultification beyond any other character in American history, Blaine has been honorable to a degree rarely reached by a man in politics.

Cleveland was elected on a one-term platform raised voluntarily by himself. He went before the people on this platform and was elected. In three years he has filled the public service with his partisans in violation of his pledges, and has used them to place himself in nomination for a second term. It is a betrayal of the people. It is dishonorable. Low as politics have been at times, there never was a time when greed of office led to such an exhibition of dishonesty as that made by Grover Cleveland. On the other hand, the much maligned Mr. Blaine has been true and steadfast in standing by the letter and spirit of his declarations. Compare the two men, O sensitive mugwump! as they now appear before the people. Consider which gives the noblest example of high-minded patriotism for the youth of the country.

The mugwump press even more than the democratic has declared that Mr. Blaine was not honest in his Florence and Paris letters; that he was guilty of a trick; that when the time came he would carry the convention with a rush and would accept the nomination in spite of his protestations. Yet when Boutelle and Manley notified him by telegraph that his nomination was inevitable and that he must accept, he replied: "Earnestly request all my friends to respect my Paris letter." But they would not. They urged him again, assuring him that the convention and the republicans of the country insisted on his nomination. What would Cleveland have done under these circumstances? Here is what Blaine did: "I think I have the right to ask my friends to respect my wishes and refrain from voting for me. Please make this and former dispatch public promptly."

Here is the man charged with the scheme to secure the nomination, taking the means to prevent his nomination, which seemed to his friends and to himself to be otherwise inevitable.

Grover Cleveland proclaimed the one-term principle and was elected on that platform and then immediately set to work, by all the tricks of the machine politician, to secure a second term. Mr. Blaine expressed himself in his first letter, in less emphatic terms, against his own nomination; and when the nomination appeared to be inevitable, he showed his sincerity by an absolute refusal.

Compare the two men now. The mugwump, pretending to a higher sense of political virtue than other men, must blush for having supported the greedy, self-seeking, faithless Cleveland as against a man who has displayed so fine a sense of personal honor.

What's the Matter with Mike?

New York World, June 25.

The story comes from St. Louis on the authority of Mr. M. S. Hellman of Canyon City, Grant county, Oregon, that the first claim of a largely increased republican majority in Oregon is destroyed by the later returns, and that the majority will really go below 1000. Mr. Hellman says: "The answer of Oregon to the appeal of the protectionists for indorsement has been a practical repudiation of protection." If Mr. Hellman is right, is it not singular that we have not received the corrected figures from democratic sources?

Evasion Disdained.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

Says Henry George, in his paper: "President Cleveland, his party and his platform are committed to opposition to the doctrine of protection and whoever asserts the contrary insults the intelligent men." Mr. George, a free trader, supports Mr. Cleveland in consequence.

Through Pullman sleepers and dining cars; also second-class sleepers through to the east, via Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

A GREAT GLACIER.

A Steady Movement of Forty Feet Each Day.

Fine Description of the Progress of a Great Ice Field in the Territory of Alaska.

Juneau (Alaska) Mining Record.

For the benefit of the excursionists who will visit Alaska this summer we reproduce extracts descriptive of the grandest of glaciers, the Muir. This article will be worth preserving. On the trip from Puget sound or Portland, Or., of the excursion steamer no fewer than five large glaciers can be seen, including the Davidson, Sundown, Patterson, Taku and Muir. The Muir and Davidson glaciers are spurs or outflows of the same ice field, which has an unbroken expanse of 400 miles—large enough to lay over the whole domain of Switzerland. The Muir is the ultimate objective point of sight-seers, who, by the time they have become accustomed to the unfamiliar blending of Mediterranean with Alpine scenery, so exclusively characteristic of the north Pacific coast, are partially prepared for the astounding revelation which presently awaits them at the head of Glacier bay.

This bay is about sixty miles northwest of Juneau, and lies in latitude 50 deg. 40 min. It is the most northern point reached on the trip. The Muir glacier enters Glacier bay from the north at the head of a little bay known as Muir inlet. Small pieces of ice, detached from the glaciers in Lynn canal, float about those waters and also in the waters farther south, but here there are veritable icebergs, huge masses of ice as large as the steamer, with spires and turrets towering above. Some, many in fact, are stranded, although the waters are by no means shallow. From five-eighths to seven-eighths of an iceberg is supposed to be beneath the surface. Some are held fast at the bottom in sixty or seventy fathoms of water. The bergs are of all grades of blue and white, some of the newest and densest being of deepest indigo hue. The older bergs become soft and porous on the outer surface and appear white. Entering Muir inlet with a steamer is necessarily a delicate piece of business, not only on account of the uncharted waters, but on account of the anchored and floating icebergs. In front of the glacier there is deep water, the United States coast pilot reporting, on the authority of Capt. W. E. George, a depth of seventy-five fathoms or more, a quarter of a mile from its great crystal wall.

The glacier enters the sea with a gigantic front 200 or 300 feet above the water and a mile wide. Fancy a wall of blue ice, splintered into columns, spires and huge crystal masses, with grottoes, crevices and recesses, higher than Bunker Hill Monument and a mile in width! It is a spectacle that is strangely beautiful in its variety of form and depth of color, and at the same time awful in its grandeur. And not alone is the sight awe-inspiring. The ice mountain is almost constantly breaking to pieces with sounds that resemble the discharge of heavy guns or the reverberations of thunder. At times an almost deafening report is heard, or a succession of them, like the belching of a whole park of artillery, when no outward effect is seen. It is the breaking apart of great masses of ice within the glacier. Then some huge berg topples over with a roar and gigantic splash that may be heard several miles, the waters being thrown about like smoke. A great pinnacle of ice is seen bobbing about in wicked fashion, perchance turning a somersault in the flood before it settles down to battle for life with the sun and the elements on its seaward cruise. The waves created by all this terrible commotion even rock the steamer and wash the shores miles away. There is scarcely five minutes in the whole day or night without some exhibition of this kind.

There are mountains each side of the glacier, the ones upon the right, or south shore, being the highest. High up on the bare walls are seen the scoriated and polished surfaces produced by glacial action. The present glacier is retrograding quite rapidly, as may be seen by many evidences of its former extent, as well as by the concurrent testimony of earlier visitors. On either side is a moraine half a mile in width, furrowed and slashed by old glacial streams, which have given place in turn to others higher up the defile as the glacier recedes. These moraines are composed of earth and coarse gravel, with occasional large boulders.

On the north side the materials is more of a clayey sort, at least in part, and the stumps of an ancient forest have been uncovered by the action of a glacial river or overwhelmed by the icy flood. Some scientists claim these forests are in reality pre-glacial and many thousands of years old. The interior of the great moraines is yet frozen, and at the head of one of the little ravines formed by former glacial river discharges a little stream still trickles forth from a diminutive ice cavern. Notwithstanding the contiguity of the ice itself and the generally frigid surroundings, bluebells and other flowers bloom on the moraine. In the center of the glacier, some two miles from its snout, is a rocky island, the top of some ancient peak the great mill of ice has not yet ground down. It is interesting to see how the great stream of ice conforms itself to its shores, separating above the obstacle and reuniting below. On approaching or departing from Muir inlet, the voyager may look back upon this literal sea of ice and follow its streams up to the snow fields of the White mountains, which form the backbone of the peninsula between Glacier bay and Lynn canal.

The following facts relating to the Muir glacier, its measurement and movement, are derived wholly from Professor Wright's notes: Roughly speaking the Muir glacier may be said to occupy an amphitheater which has the dimensions of about twenty-five miles from north to south, and thirty miles from east to west. The opening of this amphitheater at Muir inlet is toward the south-southeast. It is two miles across from the shoulder of one mountain to the other at the outlet. Into the amphitheater pour nine glaciers, and the sub-branches that are visible make the affluents more than twenty in number. Four of the main branches come in from the east, but these have nearly spent their force on reaching the focus of the amphitheater. The first tributary from the southwest also practically loses its force before reaching the main current.

The main flow is from two branches coming from the northwest and two from the north. The motion is here much more rapid. Observations made upon three portions of the main glacier, respectively 300, 1000 and 1500 yards from the front, showed the movement to be 135 feet at the first point, 65 at the second, and 75 at the third per day. The summit of the lower point was a little over 300 feet above the water, the second 400 feet and the third considerably more, probably 500 feet. The motion rapidly decreases on approaching the medial moraines brought down by the branches from the East. Along the line moving parallel with that of the greatest motion, and half a dozen miles east from it, the rate observed at two points was about ten feet per day. Thus we get an average daily motion in the main channel of the ice flow, near its mouth, of about forty feet across a section of one mile. The hight of the ice above the water in front, at the extreme point, was found to be 226 feet. Back a few hundred feet the hight is a little over 300 feet, and at a quarter of a mile 400 feet. A quarter of a mile out in front of the glacier the water is eighty-five feet fathoms or 510 feet deep.

Thus Prof. Wright estimates that a body of ice 735 feet deep, 5000 feet wide and 1200 feet long passed out into the bay in the thirty days he was there, this movement and discharge taking place at the rate of 140,000,000 cubic feet per day. He says that after the fall of a large mass of ice from the glacier into the bay, the beach near his camp, two and a half miles distant from the glaciers, would be wrapped in foam by the waves. One of many large masses he saw floating about projected some sixty feet out of the water and was some 400 feet square. Estimating the general height of the berg above the water to be thirty feet and its total depth 250 feet, the total contents of the mass would be 40,000,000 cubic feet.

The Swiss glaciers, it should be remembered, are contracted affairs, in comparison with the Muir glacier, which is four times as wide as the glacier selected by Tyndall for his observation, and six times as large as the whole surface of Mount Blanc glaciers. Prof. Wright is of the opinion that one of the other glaciers entering Glacier bay is much larger than the Muir. From a pinnacle of elevation over the Muir ice field, which is obtained by an arduous half day's climb, although some expect to accomplish it in an hour, one can count no less than fifteen tributary glacier streams, any one of which is as large as the great Rhone glacier, over which European tourists go into ecstacies. Drawn from the inexhaustible but annually diminishing accumulations of snow which fill the mountain valleys to a depth of at least 2000 feet, these separate streams of plastic congelation unite like the strands of a rope to form the irresistible current of the Muir.

The surface of the glacier is not uniformly level and smooth like a boulevard. It has its drifts and dykes, its cascades, rifts and rapids, like any unfrozen river. In the immediate front, and extending a mile or more back, its whole surface is the most rugged formation imaginable. It is utterly impossible for any living creature to traverse it, being in fact a compact aggregation of wedge-shaped and rounded cones of solid ice, capped by discolored and disintregrating snow. But away back in the mountain passes it is easily traversed with sledges or snowshoes. Indians cross the divide at sundry places all along the coast from the Stikeen to Coppar river.

Evidences are abundant that it is continually receding. They are scored high up on the granite walls by the adamantine ice. They are attested by the stranded debris of the lateral moraines and recorded in the written narratives of Vancouver, who speaks of his inability to enter this bay in 1795, which is now navigable for twelve miles inland.

Once the ice field was level with the distant mountain tops; now it has settled, with melting and thaw, until the peaks are far above the surface. The annual accumulations are dissolving and diminishing faster than they can be replenished, and centuries hence snow will be no longer perpetual in the valleys.

Contrast Them.

Omaha Republican.

Here are the war records of the candidates. Look at them:

Harrison, just laying the foundation of his fortunes when the war broke out, joined the Union army as a subaltern, and came home a brigadier-general, promoted for gallant service.

Cleveland, to avoid service, hired a substitute, and permitted him to die in an almshouse.

Cleveland never did anything for the country himself, but he has vetoed a good many bills pensioning those who did, and put a good many Union soldiers out of office to put Confederates in.

Mr. Cleveland's war record has mostly been made since the war closed, and the applause is all on the other side.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the postoffice at Portland, Oregon, July 1, 1888. Persons calling for these letters will please state the dates on which they are advertised. They will be charged for at the rate of 1 cent each:

WOMEN'S LIST.

Ashtun, Mrs
Brown, Mrs F P
Brittell, Anna
Brown, Mrs Fannie
Brown, Mrs E B
Brown, Mrs Nannie
Barrett, Miss May
Belsham, Miss Edith C
Belknap, Miss Maude
Benson, Mrs B
Bennett, Annie
Brisset, Jehne
Buttner, Mrs Frances
Coltcup, Mrs Edith
Cooley, Miss May
Conlon, Frankie Wilson
Croken, Miss Maria
Campbell, Mrs Chester
Cassidy, Mrs Jennie
Casey, Mrs Peter
Dicus, Miss Ella
Doyle, Mrs Mamie
Emery, Mrs Mary P
Earlson, Miss Alma
Elton, Miss Ella-2
Everdon, Mrs Mable
Fulum, Mrs Nellie
Foye, Mrs May
Fohrer, Miss Marie
Friend, Miss Blanchie
Fisher, Mrs Wm A
Gipperd, Miss May
Gibel, Mrs C S-2
Goodyear, Miss Kittie
Goble, Rosa
Goff, Mrs Harriet A
Gruber, Miss Bessie B
Graham, Mrs May
Green, Mrs Lucy
Gady, Bessy
Gulvin, Miss Eva
Hahn, Mrs G W
Heinberger, Mrs M
Heise, Miss May
Hoffel, Bertha
Henderson, Mrs Jnie M-2
Hart, Mrs G D
Ikeman, Mrs A J
Jordan, Miss Lizzie
Johns, Miss Ruth
Kippax, Mrs C F
Kilpatrick, Mrs J D
Krum, Miss Bessie
Kennedy, Miss Rutha
Laitl, Miss Minie
Lacy, Mrs Lodema
Leslly, Mrs Louisa
Levy, Mrs S
Lambert, Mrs Rose
Madden, Mrs Jerome
Meagher, Mrs Ellen
Messenger, Miss Edith
Muirr, Mrs Effie Bishop
Monteith, Miss Clara L
Marston, Mrs Jas
McDonald, Miss Isabel
MacDonald, Mrs Beatrice
McEntee, Miss Nellie
Moore, Bertha
Moore, Lena
Morris, Miss May B
Neylon, Mrs
Olson, Miss Emma C
Paul, Miss Lizzie
Pennington, Mrs B C
Price, Miss Rodney
Powel, Miss Iva
Pomeus, Nettie
Raudin, Mrs A
Reed, Jessie
Ross, Mrs Maggie
Stamp, Mrs Minerva J
South, Miss
Smart, Mrs Frances H
Sebree, Mrs Lew E
Sunderland, Becca
Shaffer, Mrs John
Smith, Miss A Jennie
Smith, Mrs Calla
Stomberg, Mrs Gusta G
Stryker, Mrs Maria
Topel, Mrs Victoria
Towpough, Mrs Nettie
Verdier, Mme Julie
Wetzentine, Sarah
Witt, Miss Ruth-2
Winans, Miss Alice A
Windlin, Mrs G
Woods, Miss E L
Wilson, Amelia
Walker, Miss Constance B
Young, Miss Bertie
Young, Mrs Hattie H

MEN'S LIST.

Ashcroft, Prof J I
Abbott, L G-2
Allen, I M
Allen, W A
Alexander, Wm
Adams, W
Adams, E J
Anderson, E G
Boyd, Harry
Bower, John P
Boyl, J J
Bloy, John
Brady, Frank C
Brady, J. C
Branscomb, B
Branford, G
Burford, Monroe J
Brown, W G
Brown, R R
Brown, Jack
Brown, Julius
Birch, P L
Bailey, W
Babros, Pal
Baldwin, A E
Baker, Jarrel
Barker, Hiram-3
Barraltaugh, Frk
Becker, A
Boardman, Chas
Bonnar, Thos
Booth & Sons
Bruce, Robt C
Briant, Chas J
Brenke, Gustav
Burton, Luman
Bunce, Jas R
Burch, Geo
Bunts, Sam
Button, Wm
Bumps, W S
Carter, Joseph
Cardwell, Wm
Cory, J Ellis
Conrad, E D
Couey, Lincoln
Coleman, T H
Crawford, Jno K
Clement, S C
Cleveland, H R
Chandlor & Taylor
Compton, Hugh
Clark, Levi
Clark, A B
Case, J I
Caldwell, Dan E
Dickeman, O P
Dickinson, G D
Durell, Frankie
Dawson, Geo
Enerson, John
Elliot, M F
Furey, John
Fairer, Leopold
Forrest, J B
Griffith, H T
Gruber, A S
Grover, John
Graves, L M
Green, J M
Guinan, G W
Gilcert, Geo H
Holse, B A
Hedden, C W
Higging, John
Higgs, Geo
Hodges, Thos
Hopkins, J R
Hoyl, W F-2
Hoehle, Henry
Humble, J T
Houghton, Edw-2
Hutter, John
Hunter, Jas
Hamlin, F M
Hamer, J M
Harris, F
Hall, Wm T
Henderson, Wm
Hanson, Jno R
Iams, Frank
Jenkins, Hury-2
Johannson, A W
Jones, Rev T R
Johnson, Robt C
Johnston, A W
Kutman, Austin
Kaufman, Ulrich
Keits, John
Kitzler, Ernst
Knezel, Arthur-2
Koellener, Stutn
Lyman, W L
Lyall, Jas
Ldiford, Thrsten
Lacey, Frank M
Levey, J K
Lemon, A G
Leonard, Frank
Logue, Edwd
Landerth, C H
Longford, Geo J
Lewis, T J Jones
Lewis, N A
Larson, David
Lamberson, Wm
Mahl, A
Metz, W
Merrick, W S
Manning, Pat J
Milks, Joe
Mitchell, Patrick
Muths, Jake
Malon, Geo
McRae, Alexndr
Mc Donald & Fisher, Messrs
McKechnie, S H
McKibben, Hnry
McNulty, Michl
McRae, A
Mastin, B N
McGarty, Paul
Moore, W
Moore, Edd
McLeavy, C C
Morris, Nathan
Newell, Alvoord
Nicolas, Wm B
Ogden, Thos
Owen, M M
O'Keroth, O F
Olson, Carls
O'Brien, J T
O'Donald, W H
Orborn, J M
Purdy, Henry
Pain, F
Peairs, Will A
Pickler, Tom
Philbrick, Arthr
Prince, Saml
Prince, C E-2
Petterson, Alfred
Roberts, Thos. G
Reed, S F
Riter, Rudolf
Reeves, J B
Resimens, Wm
Rieger, C R
Rowland, O O
Roberts, Thos-2
Roberts, Joe C
Ross, Walter J
Spore, C G
Spicer, W E
Stamp, S
Stannard, J L-2
Stampfes, Peter
Southwick, A
Svenson, O
Swineford, C N
Syduam, G W-2
Soddler, E R
Selman, Franklin
Seedschlag, Hrm
Shultheis, Chris
Shortley, John
Shipley, M D
Schmidt, Joseph
St Clair, Henry
Stillwell, T H
Sturges, M F
Sternemann, Jos
Steinmetz, Will
Snodgrass, J A
Smith, W A
Smith, W H-3
Smith, Clifford A
Taffe, M E
Terrell, Wm H
Teesdale, E G
Towney, B C
Tripp, R M
Treut, W W
Trohmauer, John
Theiler, Sigfried
Thomas, W H
Thompson, J R
Voelbeirs, Elias
Vogt, Carl
Volmer, J P
Vennerstrom, O A
Van Sickle, C W
Vestby, Olaus
Waddey, Wm E-2
West, E
Wertz, J B
Winters, Lou
Weeks, Bert
Weller, C W
Weaver, Wm
Wells, Homer
Wilkes, M P
Wolff, M
Wright, J A
Wright, E R-2
Warren, Rev J H
Ward, M S
Watkinds, W H
White, Geo K
White, W H
Whitten, D
Wales, Leno L
Williams, W L
Young, Wm M-4
Young, John E
Zirkel, Frank

PACKAGES.

Bennett, Annie
Bogart, B L
Burdick Bros
Carlson, G M
Dier, W A
Davis, Hall L
Groner, J C
Green, C W
Hatch, Mrs Lou
Knopp, Alfred
Kotzochmar, Mrs H
Layler, Henry
Lowers, G M
McNamara, Miss M J
Northey, Herbert
Stanhard, T L
Seeman, R W
Scribner, John
Schmigel, Wm
Tyner, N N
Volmer, J P
Winters, A
Warren, J C
Watson, S S

C. W. ROBY, P. M.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, operating through the blood, eradicates the scrofulous taint.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad for all points east. The only dining car route from Portland. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

SNAKE RIVER VALLEY.

A Descriptive Account of a Very Important Region.

Capabilities and Products—Altitude and Climate—Valleys and Streams—Irrigation—Peculiarities—Towns and Industries.

BOISE CITY, June 29.

I do not recall that THE OREGONIAN, besides an occasional letter from some traveler passing rapidly through this valley on the railroad, has had much in regard to it—certainly not recently. Having had occasion during the past three months to spend several weeks in it, and having often, in former years, traveled up and down and all over it in a carriage, it has occurred to me to give your readers some account of it. I am the more moved thereto by the fact that it stands in a much more intimate relation to Portland by its geographical position than it does to any other seaport, and is to be one of the most important contributors to the future growth of that metropolis, present and prospective, of the North Pacific coast. What I would call Snake river valley begins where that river strikes the eastern spurs of the Blue mountains as it comes down from the east and bends northward, cutting that great mountain chain in twain in its flow toward the valley of the Columbia westward of that chain. This point is where the Oregon Short Line crosses Snake river, out of Oregon into Idaho, a point about 400 miles from Portland or 500 from the ocean. Here the railroad going eastward has fairly passed out of the mountain gorges through which it has mostly run for 150 miles, and entered a vast and comparatively level valley, unquestionably the largest on the western slope of the continent. It may be said, in general terms, to be 400 miles long and from fifty to nearly 100 miles in width. Through its whole length flows Snake river, receiving many important tributaries on both sides. On the north side, in the following order, going east, are the Weiser, Payette, Boise, and Malad or Wood river, and many smaller streams. Those named are all long and large streams. On all their upper waters are large valleys of excellent farming lands, and between them are immense stock ranges excellently adapted to summer pasturage. Long valley on the Payette, Big Camas prairie on the Malad, and what is known as Wood river valley, in which are the important towns of Ketchum, Hailey, and Belleview, are examples. Either of these has from 250 to 400 square miles of excellent land, besides the wide ranges that lie between them.

On the south side of Snake river are Malheur, Owyhee, Bruneau, Salmon, Rock creek, Goose creek, Raft river and Portneuf. These streams are not as large as those on the north side, and with the exception of the Malheur and its tributaries, have not as great areas of agricultural lands upon them, but they each flow through vast grazing regions. In nearly every case, after these streams on either side of the great river enter the valley itself, they flow through a large stretch of what will be fine farming lands when once irrigating ditches are cut to cover them. The land itself is very productive, needing only irrigation to yield most excellent crops of all the cereals, and wonderful crops of clover and alfalfa. Half of this great valley will finally be brought into the most productive use in this way; or, say four or five millions of acres. I do not know any other single area so large as this tributary to the city of Portland.

ALTITUDE AND CLIMATE.

This main valley is from 1500 to 2000 feet above the sea, though some of the places on the tributaries of the river, as Long valley, Big Camas and Wood river valleys are perhaps a thousand feet higher. This altitude gives a remarkably clear and pure atmosphere. There is very little of either cloud or fog during the entire year, and of course, the waterfall is very slight, making it a very dry climate. These conditions insure its healthfulness. It is especially favorable to pulmonary complaints and to asthma, though not so favorable to nervous disorders on account of the rarity of the atmosphere. There is generally not much snow in the winter, nor does it remain long on the ground, except in the higher valleys and on the distant mountains. There are some cold, and sometimes very cold days, though ordinarily not many. Some of the summer days are very warm. Still 100 degrees here hardly seems hotter than 80 degrees in Portland.

FRUITS.

In general, the fruits of the Willamette valley grow here and in favorable locations to great excellence. Apples, pears, plums, prunes, cherries, peaches, currants, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, etc., I find to be produced in and about this place—Boise City—quite abundantly and of fine quality. They all bring a somewhat higher price than in Portland. Many large prune orchards are being planted and it is thought the raising of prunes will be a profitable industry.

IRRIGATION.

I have spoken above of irrigation, but it is necessary to speak of it more distinctly in order to give a truthful impression of this valley. Except on the lowest bottoms of the rivers and creeks, everything depends on irrigation. To accomplish this, large canals are dug, winding for many miles through the plains, and small irrigating ditches are cut out of these to convey the water to the farms. These canals are multiplying and lengthening each year and more and more land is being reclaimed along them. Of course the large canals are owned by companies and every farmer pays a stipulated sum per acre for the use of the water. The United States government ought to make a large appropriation and cut a great canal out of Snake river above American falls on both sides of the river, running it along the outer circle of the valley and on downwards, and thus bring almost an empire of excellent land into market. When either by the government or by private capital this is done and an adequate system of irrigation is inaugurated in this valley, it will be one of the most productive regions of America. Emigrants who wearily tramped over these deserts, as they were wont to call them in the '40's and '50's, would be surprised even now to see so many places on them blossoming as the rose.

PECULIARITIES.

In soil, in climate, in scenery, in everything, Snake river valley is unlike any other region I have ever visited. I have spoken of its soil and climate, and may be permitted to say a word about its scenery. Its mountain framework is very beautiful. From the lower and central portions of the valley there are no great, isolated peaks, like Hood and St. Helens and Rainier in sight, but distant ranges, with every outline of rugged grandeur, or cloud-like grace, lie against the pure, blue horizon, as though they rested on the very bosom of the sky. The eye is charmed into ceaseless gazing. From the upper portion of the valley the loftier summits of the very top of the continent, dominated by the Tetons, are in sight. If one seeks for charming landscapes in the nearer vision, he will find as beautiful as eye ever gazed upon in the valley of Wood river, along the granite hills that encircle Camas prairie, about the headwaters of Goose creek, and through the hills that lie between it and Raft river; and in many other places. The river scenery is unparalleled. From the place where Astor's *voyagers*, under Brooks and Hunt, leaped down into the boiling depths of what they called the "Cauldron Linn," at American falls, to Salmon falls, about a hundred miles down the river, it is a continuation of falls and cascades of the wildest and most thrilling character. The greatest of them is "Shoshone falls." Indescribable in their wildness and weirdness, in the strangeness of their contrasts, in their bold and startling environing, they stand alone among the falls of the continent. Niagara has a greater volumn of water, but in all else Shoshone is beyond comparison greater, grander, more awful, and more inspiring.

TOWNS.

Weiser and Payette are thriving hamlets in Idaho, in the lower part of the valley. In Oregon are Ontario and Vale. Then come Caldwell and Nampa, the former a place of very large business, and the latter a new and promising point at the junction of the Idaho Central with the Short Line. At the end of the Idaho Central is Boise City, the capital of the territory, and an exceedingly well built and handsome town of about 5500 inhabitants. [illegible] Mountain Home, [illegible] Shoshone, [illegible] of the Oregon Short Line [illegible] Northern [illegible] Bellevue, Hailey and Ketchum, [illegible] Snake river, [illegible] hills is [illegible] mining towns [illegible] Each year [illegible] the growth of population and [illegible] of the country.

From this imperfect sketch it will be seen that in Snake river valley is the real "Inland Empire." In a few decades, when the population of the Pacific slope begins to be crowded for room, this great [illegible] be made by the [illegible] thing of beauty and a joy forever.

H. T. H[illegible]

NAPOLEON AND SHERIDAN.

How Mr. Lincoln Was Struck With the Resemblance Between Them.

A. E. H. Johnson contributes the following to the Washington Star: "Just now the press is publishing many very interesting things about General Sheridan, [illegible] come with a little matter which I [illegible] think General Sheridan has any knowledge of. It was in October, 1864, after the battle of Cedar creek, in Virginia, in which General Sheridan defeated the last attempt of General Early to invade the North by way of Shenandoah valley, that I heard President Lincoln, at the war department, in Mr. Stanton's room, speaking to him of General Sheridan and his victory over General Early, state that of all our fighting generals Sheridan was more like Napoleon than any of them, more like him particularly in the forehead and in the general mold of the head. The president said he thought the Shenandoah valley would never be the highway for another rebel advance into Maryland.

"The likening of General Sheridan to Napoleon in his personal appearance [illegible] the head was followed by [illegible] the president that Sheridan had effectually closed that road from the north. [illegible] that famous Sheridan's ride [illegible] Washington from a panic like that which Early produced in July, 1864. Mr. Stanton had in his room on the mantle [illegible] a little book of about 500 pages, which contained as a frontispiece a likeness of Napoleon, and he took it, and turning to the frontispiece handed it to the president, saying that there was a resemblance in the forehead and bust. Some time prior to this, when our armies were being [illegible] by piecemeal in Virginia, Mr. Stanton had received a letter from some eminent person, calling attention to a saying of Napoleon, that one commander of an army was better than two good ones with independent commands, which led him to get him his book on Napoleon from the library. They talked [illegible] about General Sheridan [illegible] days before this Cedar creek battle [illegible] Early, and I heard Mr. Stanton say to the president that Grant and Sheridan would end the war very soon with their fighting. It was after and in connection with this saying of Napoleon that the president is reported [illegible] that one bad general is better than two good ones."

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—Arrived—Str Tacoma, Nanaimo; ship Richard III, Seattle; bark Seminole, Tacoma. Cleared—Bark Fred P. Litchfield, Vancouver.

ASTONISHING CURES BY [illegible]

The Prevalence of Catarrh and its Effects on the System.

In Portland and the whole Northwest catarrhal and bronchial affections are exceedingly prevalent, and are frequently [illegible] neglected until the most serious consequences ensue. Nothing [illegible] a cold or sore throat, and yet [illegible] quently lead to years of suffering [illegible] in consumption and death [illegible] attended to in time. [illegible] distressing affliction [illegible] tarrh. That Drs. Darrin [illegible] ordinary cures after all others [illegible] failed—is a fact supported by the strongest evidence. Their cures, moreover, [illegible] and permanent, as the following [illegible] markable case will show. The Rev. M. L. Bashor is a man well known in Oregon, and his word can be relied on.

Card From Rev. M. L. Bashor.

DRS. DARRIN—Dear Sirs: [illegible] you two months [illegible] ed with nasal and throat [illegible] terfered with my public [illegible] home treatment for catarrh [illegible] and I am thankful to you [illegible] advertised remedies [illegible] cured me. Refer to me at [illegible]
ELDER M. L. BASHOR.

C. McLaughlin, [illegible] Deafness in One Ear [illegible]

EDITOR OREGONIAN: I take pleasure in informing the citizens of Portland, through your columns, of the fact that I have been cured of [illegible] deafness in one ear by Dr. Darrin. [illegible] always regarded him as [illegible] advertising doctors [illegible] must be [illegible] electricity, as [illegible] have been trying [illegible] hear a sound [illegible] or even the car bell. [illegible] minutes I could hear [illegible] now, ordinary conversation [illegible] corner of Nineteenth and [illegible] Portland, and am better [illegible] known as McLaughlin, the [illegible]
C. McLAUGHLIN.

A German Cured of [illegible]

CARD.—This is to certify that I am [illegible] years old and for five years [illegible] most disgusting discharge of [illegible] by catarrh. It was so offensive that I could not go in the presence of [illegible] Dr. Darrin has cured me by [illegible] medicine. Refer to me at the New York hotel, B and Front streets, Portland.
ANTON KENINGER.

Office Hours and [illegible]

The doctors can be consulted at 106 Fifth street, corner Main, Portland, and International hotel, Seattle, W. T., from [illegible] daily; evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays [illegible] All curable chronic, [illegible] hood, blood taints, syphilis, [illegible] rhœa, stricture, [illegible] weakness or loss of [illegible] in man or woman, [illegible] confidentially and successfully treated. [illegible] of private diseases guaranteed. [illegible] sent free. Most cases can receive treatment after a visit at the doctor's office.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

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48 First St., [illegible]
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REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Household Furniture, Etc.
We will sell at our salesroom, [illegible]
TUESDAY, JULY 3d, at 10 A. M.
Bedroom Suits, Parlor Sets, [illegible] Extension Tables, Dishes, [illegible] ware, Chandeliers, [illegible]
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Office, 1X Washington [illegible]
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126 First, bet. Washington and [illegible]
Auction sale of [illegible] Merchandise, [illegible]

SALAMANDER [illegible]

ONE MORE FOR PO

The Willamettes Lose the ... of the Series—Score, ...

About 1500 People Witness a Sp... Contest—Catcher Turnbull ... Baldness by a Pitched B...

ents. Further east, on the railroad, are
tain Home, Glen's Ferry, and Bis-
s, and still further east at the junction
e Oregon Short Line with the Utah
tern is Pocatello. On Wood river are
iew, Hailey and Ketchum. South of
s river, and among the Goose creek
is Albion. Besides these, there are
g towns too numerous to mention.
year sees new towns founded, marking
owth of population and development
country
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H. K. HINES.

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eneral Early to invade the North by
of Shenandoah valley, that I heard
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r. Stanton's room, speaking to him of
eral Sheridan and his victories over
ral Early, state that of all our fight-
generals Sheridan was more like Na-
on than any of them; more like him
cularly in the forehead and in the gen-
mold of the bust. The president said
hought the Shenandoah valley would
r be the highway for another rebel
nce into Maryland.
The likening of General Sheridan to
oleon in his personal appearance also
head was followed by expressions from
president that Sheridan had effectually
d that road from the north. It was
famous Sheridan's ride that saved
hington from a panic like that which
y produced in July, 1864. Mr. Stan
had in his room on the marble mantel
le book of about 500 pages, which con
ed as a frontispiece a likeness of Napo
, and he took it, and, turning to the
tispiece, handed it to the president,
ng that there was a resemblance about
forehead and bust. Some time prior
m, when our armies were being slaugh-
d by piecemeal in Virginia, Mr. Stan-
had received a letter from some promi-
person, calling attention to a saying
apoleon, that one commander, for an
y was better than two armies with
pendant commanders, when he told
o get him his book on Napoleon from
library. They talked for some time
nt General Sheridan, who had several
s before this Cedar creek battle defeated
y, and I heard Mr. Stanton then say
e president that Grant and Sheridan
ld end the war very soon with such
ing." It was after and in connection
this saying of Napoleon that the presi-
is reported as having said that one
general is better than two good ones."

Shipping.

N FRANCISCO, June 30 —Arrivals—Ship
oma, Nanaimo; ship Richard III, Seattle;
Seminole, Tacoma. Clearances—Bark
d P. Litchfield, Vancouver.

ISHING CURES BY ELECTRICITY.

Prevalence of Catarrh and its Effects on the System.

Portland and the whole Northwest the
rrhal and bronchial affections are alarm-
y prevalent, and too frequently they are
ected until the most serious consequences
e. Nothing seems more common than
h or sore throat, and yet they each fre-
ntly lead to years of suffering, resulting
consumption and death, if not properly
nded to in time. Deafness is another
ressing affliction often induced by ca-
h. That Drs. Darrin have effected extra-
inary cures after all efforts elsewhere have
ed, is a fact supported by the strongest
ence. Their cures, moreover, are rapid
permanent, as the following very re-
kable case will show. The Rev M. M.
hor is a man well known in Oregon, and
word can be relied on.

Card From Rev. M. M. Bashor.
ns. DARRIN—Dear Sirs. Prior to consulting
two months ago I had been sorely afflic
with nasal and throat catarrh, which in-
ered with my public speaking. Your
e treatment for catarrh has cured me,
I am thankful to you. I had tried many
ertised remedies before, but none of them
ed me. Refer to me at Brooks, Or.
ELDER M. M. BASHOR.

McLaughlin, the Milkman, Cured of Deafness in Ten Minutes.
DITOR OREGONIAN. I must confess to the
zens of Portland, through your columns,
fact that I have been cured of catarrhal
fness in one ear by Dr Darrin. I had
ays regarded him as a humbug, as most
ertising doctors are, but concluded there
t be some merit in his system of cure by
tricity, as many of my acquaintances
e been urging me to try. I could scarcely
r a sound when I came to the doctor,
even the car bell. In less than ten
utes I could hear the tick of a watch and
ordinary conversation. I reside at the
ner of Nineteenth and Jefferson streets,
tland, and can be referred to. I am well
wn as McLaughlin, the milkman.
C McLAUGHLIN.

German Cured of a Discharging Ear.
ARD —This is to certify that I am 30
rs old and for five years past have had a
t disgusting discharge of the ear, caused
atarrh. It was so offensive that I could
go in the presence of anyone at times.
Darrin has cured me by electricity and
icine Refer to me at the New York
l, B and Front streets, Portland.
ANTON KENINGER.

Office Hours and Place of Business.
he doctors can be consulted at 235 Fifth
et, corner Main, Portland and Interna-
al hotel, Seattle, W T., from 10 to 4
y; evenings, 7 to 8, Sundays, 10 to 12.
curable chronic diseases, loss of man-
d, blood taints, syphilis, gleet, gonor-
a, stricture, spermatorrhœa, seminal
kness or loss of desire of sexual power
man or woman, catarrh and deafness, are
fidentially and successfully treated. Cures
private diseases guaranteed Circulars
free Most cases can receive home treat-
nt after a visit at the doctor's office.

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nufacturer of Asbestos Boiler Covering
Non-Conducting Coverings for Steam
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E FOR PORTLAND.

Lose the Third Game of the Series—Score, 4 to 1.

People Witness a Spirited Fielding Catcher Turnbull Rendered by a Pitched Ball

[illegible] hundred people saw the Portlands [illegible] the Willamettes in the third game at McCoy & Clinton's grounds [illegible] afternoon. A heavy rain an hour [illegible] the game prevented a larger attend-[illegible] with one or two exceptions it was a [illegible] exhibition throughout. Up to the [illegible] it was a close, doubtful con[illegible] an accident to Turnbull the [illegible] catcher, compelled him to re[illegible] the field. The Portlands had it all [illegible] own way after that, and made their [illegible] doubly sure, Iaeger, who took Turn-[illegible] place, proving a weak support to Par[illegible]. However, Turnbull's retirement did [illegible] the result, as the Portland s had [illegible] game won in the third inning when they [illegible]

[illegible] good fielding game, and the ball [illegible] on the go all the time and so were [illegible] to the great interest of the spec[illegible] to whom the conventional pitcher [illegible] games have become a trifle [illegible]. Both pitchers did meritorious [illegible] only six safe hits, five of them by the [illegible] being made during the contest. [illegible] who was in the box for [illegible] home team, deserves nothing [illegible] for the manner in which [illegible] twirled the sphere He did [illegible] to exert himself at all still the [illegible] could not hit him safely and [illegible] safe hit was scored. Bailey made [illegible] eighth inning and it was good for [illegible]. In truth, Bailey did land the ball [illegible] field in the sixth inning, but Tim[illegible] who was guarding that point did not [illegible] until the ball passed over his [illegible] struck the ground He therefore [illegible] for an unaccepted chance Can[illegible] made two bad fumbles, one of which [illegible] only run the Willamettes got Mul[illegible] errors cost only as many bases [illegible] the Portlands played well The [illegible] played a pretty fielding game, [illegible] only four errors, but were very weak [illegible]. G. Parrott did much better at [illegible] he has any game this season His [illegible] error cost but one base.

[illegible] was called at 2:30, with the Port-[illegible] at the bat. Mullee batted a grounder [illegible] fumbled, and took first base [illegible] came to the pan. Turnbull al-[illegible] the ball to pass him, and it rolled [illegible] the backstop into a corner of [illegible]. Mullee, who got off first in good [illegible] on running and scored the first [illegible] before the ball was recovered He was [illegible] great reception as he crossed the [illegible] Bentle cut all around the plate three [illegible] vain effort to knock the ball out [illegible] McMullen put his bat hard against [illegible] which suited him and cracked a fly [illegible] right field. When a good opportunity of [illegible] journeyed to second and died there [illegible] a grounder to G Parrott and [illegible] being thrown out at first. Buchtel [illegible] proceedings for the Willamettes by [illegible] an easy one to McMullen and was [illegible] out at first. Jiggs Parrott made a [illegible] effort to lift the ball and was called [illegible] three strikes, G Parrott, the Scis-[illegible] of the Willamettes, knocked a bounder [illegible] Cannon failed to field Scissors made [illegible] steal to second, where he was left [illegible] going out at first

The East Portlands made short work of [illegible] opponents in the second After Mc-[illegible] and Mebus had been called out on [illegible] Timmons planked the ball into right [illegible] made a good slide for second Lee [illegible] to score him, but that best con[illegible] of striking out. East Portland did [illegible] in its half McCarthy began [illegible] a grounder to Mullee Tom Par-[illegible] Neal each hit short ones to Bentle [illegible] sacrificed at first.

[illegible] enlivened the proceedings in the [illegible] by scoring a run Mullee dallied at [illegible] just long enough to get his base on [illegible] and there he repeated his performance [illegible] first inning. Turnbull allowed an-[illegible] of Parrott's incurves to go by him [illegible] the ball landed in exactly the same [illegible] as the previous instance Before it [illegible] in play Mullee had scored his second [illegible]. Bentle hit fouls over the grand stand [illegible] players' stand and into every quarter of [illegible] before three strikes were called on [illegible]. McMullen was on his mettle and get-[illegible] ball where he wanted it [illegible] a liner into center field [illegible] to the front with a determina-[illegible] score McMullen He popped up a [illegible] threatened to fall safe about mid [illegible] between first and second, but Bailey [illegible] ran, gathered it in and doubled [illegible] up at first It was a good double [illegible] the audience heartily recognized it [illegible] the first Willamette to face Mc[illegible] sent up a foul fly which Cannon [illegible] collared. Bailey next put out his [illegible] lifted a fly "Into the soup" said [illegible] as Bentle's hands closed on the [illegible] It was Buchtel's turn next. He [illegible] the ball along the foul line and Mullee [illegible] but recovered it with alacrity and [illegible] McMullen, who had hurried to the [illegible] It was a question whether Buchtel or [illegible] got there first The Portlands [illegible] Buchtel had been fielded out [illegible] to come in, but Umpire Ford s deci[illegible] shocked them. He declared Buchtel [illegible] and the crowd hissed and groaned and [illegible] "Out!" almost to a man McMullen [illegible] suddenly to first to catch Buchtel but [illegible] missed the ball and the Willamettes [illegible] was advanced a bag While [illegible] Parrott was at the bat Frank essayed [illegible] third. McCarthy got the ball there [illegible] him and he did not stand a ghost of a [illegible]

[illegible] drew a blank in its half of the [illegible] McGuire flied out to Jiggs Parrott [illegible] donned his batting clothes and [illegible] a redhot liner which Tom Parrott [illegible] up neatly and McCarthy did not get [illegible] Mebus hit an easy lick to Buchtel [illegible] G. Parrott's victim For the Wil-[illegible] Jiggs Parrott was sent to grass on [illegible] strikes. G. Parrott was hit by a [illegible] ball and was sent to first. He tried [illegible] second but it was no go Then [illegible] hit by a pitched ball and he too [illegible] a base. It didn't do him much [illegible] by McMullen caught him napping at [illegible] as he got on the bag

[illegible] was again blanked in the fifth [illegible] began the music by fanning wind [illegible] followed his example but reached first on [illegible] miss of his third strike and high [illegible] to catch him He made a good sneak [illegible]. Mullee hammered a high liner [illegible] centerfield which Kerns pulled down [illegible] and fielded Lee out before he [illegible] to the middle bag Nothing [illegible] speaking of was done by the Willam-[illegible] McCarthy fanned out to begin with [illegible] Parrott banged a bounder in Bentle's [illegible] and the ball was juggled and [illegible]. Neale then hit to Bentle who cut [illegible] short at second Turnbull hit [illegible] to Mullee and was called out at first

[illegible] began the sixth by striking out the [illegible] since the game started McMul[illegible] a high fly into right field which [illegible] into Neale's hand Cannon tried to bunt [illegible] ball and batted a beauty liner right into [illegible] Parrott's hands, amid a storm of ap-[illegible] and laughter The Willamettes [illegible] their first and only run in their half [illegible] one of McMullen's curves just [illegible] wanted it, and aroused hilarity by [illegible] the ball into deep center field and it [illegible] for two bases Timmons stood [illegible] ball was going to drop right into his [illegible] and everybody thought he was going [illegible] it neatly. He probably mis[illegible] the ball, for he did not start for it [illegible] struck the ground behind him [illegible] sent up a fly which Mebus gathered [illegible] McMullen sent the ball with a jerk to [illegible] Bailey, but Lee fumbled it and [illegible] to third. W. Parrott hit short to [illegible] and was thrown out at first [illegible] lined a grounder to Cannon [illegible] fumbled. Bailey scored on the [illegible] Scissors went to first. Kerns [illegible] hit in the same place and [illegible] out at second, closing the [illegible]

[illegible] McGuire's grounder was [illegible] Parrott and he was cut short [illegible] flopped out to Turnbull [illegible] called on Mebus and Turn[illegible] and took his place be-[illegible] he was standing in this [illegible] ball struck the mask [illegible] back against the left anterior temporal artery severing it Turnbull stood for a moment in a dazed condition and then fell helplessly into the arms of Umpire Ford and was conveyed to the players' bench, where water was liberally used and efforts made to staunch the copious flow of blood In response to the call for a physician, Dr D H Rand stepped into the diamond and dressed the wound Turnbull would have exposed himself to the danger of hemorrhage if he continued to play and at the advice of the doctor he retired from the field Iaeger took his place and after a little preleminary practice was ready to handle Parrott's curves Mebus, who was at the bat when the accident occurred, hit short to Parrott and went out at first For the Willamettes McCarthy and Tom Parrott went out at first and Neale dropped a fly to Lee.

Timmons began the eighth by striking out and Lee followed suit Mullee was the next to go to the bat The second ball delivered hit him in the middle of the back and after some vigorous rubbing of the smitten spot he traveled to first He made a neat sneak to second and stole third while Catcher Iaeger ball in hand stood looking at him A passed ball permitted him to score his third run Bentle ended the inning by striking out Iaeger signalized his first appearance at the bat by fanning the ethereal Bailey landed a two bagger safely in left field Buchtel flew out to Mebus W Parrott was caught at first

McMullen opened the ninth by lifting a foul fly which G Parrott gathered in Cannon whacked a hot liner past Pitcher Parrott for one base and stole second G Parrott's fumble of McGuire's grounder advanced Cannon to third and McGuire took first Cannon scored on Iaeger's muff of a throw at the plate McGuire who had stole second in the meantime was advanced to third on the error and tried to sneak home but was run out for his rashness. McCarthy hit safely for one base and stole second Mebus struck out and retired the side It took but three balls to close out the Willamettes in their half G Parrott flew out to Timmons Kerns raised a fly which Cannon caught easily and McCarthy took in the foul fly which his Willamette namesake popped up Following is

THE SCORE

PORTLANDS	A B	R	B H	P O	A	E
Mullee, 1b	4	3	0	12	0	2
Bentle, s s	4	0	0	1	3	1
McMullen p	4	0	2	0	12	0
Cannon 3b	4	1	1	3	[illegible]	2
McGuire, r f	4	0	0	0	0	0
McCarthy c	4	0	1	3	6	0
Mebus l f	4	0	0	2	0	0
Timmons c f	3	0	1	1	0	0
Lee 2b	3	0	0	5	0	1
Totals	34	4	5	27	23	6

WILLAMETTES	A B	R	B H	P O	A	E
Buchtel, s s.	4	0	0	0	1	1
W Parrott, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	0
G Parrott, 1b	4	0	0	10	1	1
Kerns l f	4	0	0	1	1	0
McCarthy c f	4	0	0	0	0	0
T Parrott p	3	0	0	3	14	0
Neal, r f	3	0	0	1	0	0
Turnbull c	2	0	0	7	2	1
Bailey 2b	3	0	0	2	2	0
Iaeger, c	1	1	1	2	6	1
Totals	32	1	1	27	29	4

BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Portlands	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	—4
Willamettes	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—None
First base on errors—Portlands 3 Willamettes 4
First base on called balls—Portlands 1, Willamettes 0
Struck out—By McMullen 4, by Parrott 12.
Two base hit—Bailey
Stolen bases—Mullee (2) McMullen, Cannon McGuire McCarthy Timmons Lee G Parrott.
Double plays—Bailey and G Parrott, Kerns and G Parrott
Passed balls—Turnbull 2 Iaeger 1
Hit by pitched ball—G Parrott Kerns Mullee.
Time of game—1 30.
Umpire—C D Ford.

DR MARCUS WHITMAN

LEWISTON Idaho June 28

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Referring to the article in your issue of the 21st inst signed Matthew P Deady I am for the first time constrained to enter a protest against filching from the late Dr Marcus Whitman on part of Judge Matthew P Deady Mrs Frances Fuller Victor Hon Elwood Evans and others the credit due Dr Whitman as regards his connection with the organization of the immigration of 1843 It is surprising indeed any person should go so far as to apply the term myth to the well known facts in the case Nothing but blind prejudice can actuate such a course The falsehood and absurdity of this whole story is not with Prof Condon but with those who would rob Dr Whitman of the credit due him Being a nephew of Dr Whitman and having returned with him and in company with the immigration of 1843, I certainly am in a position to throw light on the subject in question and having heard from his own lips the nature of his mission claim to be in a position to speak the truth at least

On the 29th of September 1842 Dr Whitman was called to Wallula (H B Co's fort) to attend a sick child of Archibald McKinley trader at said fort While at the dinner table an express messenger arrived from the north bringing news to the effect that an emigration would form the next spring in the settlement of the Red river of the North for the purpose of locating in the country in the vicinity of Wallula Without finishing his dinner Dr Whitman pushed back from the table and said "I will immediately start for Washington and will bring an immigration of wagons across the plains and bring ten Americans to every one that may come from the Red river country " The above was repeatedly told me by Archibald McKinley as also by my uncle Dr Whitman

My uncle immediately left Wallula went home (to the mission station) and on the 2d day of October 1842 started for Washington After a long and perilous journey the doctor reached the Missouri frontier the latter part of January 1843 He left posters at Independence and Westport to the effect that he would, on his return from Washington, be prepared to pilot an emigration through to the Columbia river While at Independence and Westport Missouri the subject was thoroughly talked up and the news of the project scattered abroad far and near

Dr Whitman reached Washington February 12 1843 immediately called on Secretary Webster and laid before him his project of saving to the United States the section of country in question by taking an emigration with him on his return but received no encouragement from the secretary He then called on President Tyler who granted him audience heard him through and seemed much interested in the matter Finally President Tyler told him that he would stay further action concerning the Ashburton treaty and give him (Dr Whitman) the whole season of 1843 in which to demonstrate the fact that a practicable route could be found through to Oregon Having succeeded in his mission so far as authorities at Washington were concerned the doctor proceeded to Boston to pay his respects to the mission board (A B C F M) Secretary S B Treat of said board was the first person he met whom he made acquainted with his business The secretary took him to task and severely censured him for leaving his mission station without consent and informed the doctor that the board had no money to spend in opening up new countries for settlement The doctor told said secretary that all expenses connected with said trip would be paid from personal funds This ended all intercourse as between said mission board and Dr Whitman during his stay and when Judge Deady or any other person states that said trip of Dr Whitman's was made on business connected with the mission board in any particular whatever they state a falsehood and an absurdity

Having finished his business at Washington and cutting short his visit with relatives the doctor and myself left Rushville Ontario county New York April 20 1843 for Independence and Westport Mo the rendezvous agreed upon and from thence on or about the 15th day of May 1843 started on our western journey with an emigration of 125 wagons and not less than 1000 souls reaching the doctor's station in the Walla Walla valley September 2 1843 The doctor hired and paid from personal funds an Indian to pilot the company through to The Dalles

The above statements are facts Judge Matthew P Deady Mrs Frances Fuller Victor Elwood Evans and others to the contrary notwithstanding

PERRIN B WHITMAN

What is m[illegible] attractive than a pretty face with a fresh bright complexion? For it use Pozzoni's Powder

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodation at No. 2 Washington street, office Northern Pacific Railroad.

THE MT. HOOD ILLUMINATION

Nothing as Yet Seen of the Party's Pyrotechnic Signals.

These Tokens Constantly Looked For—The Party Probably at Crater Rocks—Cloudy, Gloomy Weather—Heliograph Flashes

Cloudy and rainy weather has continued almost without interruption ever since the Mount Hood illuminating party left Portland bound for the summit of the mountain When the party left it was understood that Friday night they would camp at Alder creek and that in the evening a fire rocket would be sent up which if it could be seen from Portland Heights would be promptly answered No signs of a rocket were seen Friday evening though a vigilant lookout was maintained during the evening

As is well known the weather was very unfavorable during that day and also the evening—cloudy and showery However it is very doubtful if a rocket could have been seen even under favorable atmospheric conditions for the elevation at Alder creek is hardly sufficient to have enabled such a small pyrotechnic display to have been seen An average rocket does not ordinarily shoot up higher probably than 600 feet This elevation would scarcely be sufficient to carry the rocket much if indeed any above the intervening hills and forests Whether due to the gloomy state of the weather or to insufficient altitude no rocket's red glare was visible either from Kamm's lofty tower or from the high hills west of the city

By Saturday evening it was expected that the party would reach Government camp which is within less than an hour's drive of the snow line on the peak Another rocket was to be sent up from that point or from wherever the party was camped Saturday night A sharp lookout was maintained but no welcome and friendly gleam was observed Saturday proved a cloudy stormy day and the night closed in lowering and gloomy If a rocket was sent aloft Saturday evening the fact that none was visible here could not be attributable to lack of altitude for Government camp is about 4000 feet above sea level Distance over fifty miles and the thick condition of the weather must have been the preventing causes Fifty miles is a long distance to see a single rocket burst even under favorable circumstances of sky and air However those members of the party who remained on Mount Hood last year and ignited the red fire say they distinctly saw the fireworks in Portland and also at several points far, far away to the eastward

It was the intention of the party to ascend the mountain yesterday up to or beyond the snow line or probably as high as Crater rocks There they would pitch their camp and remain until Wednesday when they will ascend to the very summit of the peak where the general illumination will be made Several members of the party (if not the entire party) will remain on the very top during Wednesday night and descend to the camp early Thursday morning

Yesterday afternoon United States Signal Officer Glass was on the *qui vive* in the tower in the Kamm block from which dizzy height a fine view of the mountain can be obtained under favorable circumstances He was in hopes that flashes from Lieut O Neil's heliograph might possibly be caught But all hopes were abandoned in that direction as the afternoon proved cloudy and the weather threatening There were a few fugitive gleams of bright sunshine but then the hoary old monarch kept himself in a state of invisible seclusion Nothing but one vast bank of opaque grayish leaden clouds could be seen piled up in a Pelion on Ossa style Not the dimmest faintest outline of the mountain could be seen even with the aid of a powerful pair of field glasses Of course a heliograph was useless under such circumstances

Last evening Mr Glass again ascended the tower in the hopes that a stray rocket might reward his long yearning and hungry gaze But old Hood was in a state of complete obscuration Black clouds were stacked up against the far remote eastern horizon effectually shutting from human view even the most shadowy glimpse of the Cascade mountains Ten thousand brilliant rockets could no doubt have shot aloft and burst in mid air scattered their glaring colors far and wide and yet have remained sealed to the eyes of Portlanders It is a noteworthy fact that Mount Hood has not been visible to the unassisted optic for even a moment since the party left

Three more days however remain for these signaling experiments to be made There are encouraging atmospheric and barometric indications that a general clearing up may reasonably be expected very soon Vigilance will be observed both day and night and should the mountain cast off his cloudy vestments even for a very short time every possible effort will be made to exchange signals or answer by fireworks A clear unobstructed view of the mountain and a cloudless sky will enable experiments to be made by the heliograph with the mirror attachment, and a good view of the peak after night will afford an opportunity of testing the feasibility of a powerful calcium light

Signal Officer Glass expressed to a reporter yesterday great confidence in the success of the mirror flashes provided the sun shines brightly and he can see the peak distinctly He has recently made experiments with the heliograph between Portland Heights and Vancouver He said one would be surprised to see how brightly these mirror flashes could be seen A circular mirror only a few inches in diameter inclined at the proper angle will throw a gleam for the distance between the two points so dazzling as to be almost painful to the eye And then he said it would look five or six times as large as the actual size of the mirror and scintillate like an electric light He has a larger one attached to his heliograph which he will use in experimenting with Lieut O Neil He thinks the flashes ought to be seen for fifty or sixty miles if every condition is favorable He and Lieut O Neil also propose to use strong calcium lights after night and by means of long and short flashes endeavor to exchange signals Should this latter prove successful it will demonstrate the feasibility of the theory and prove of great benefit to military and naval science

To day Mr Glass will have everything in perfect working order in the tower and if he fails to strike up a conversation with the party either by the heliograph or the calcium light flashes before Thursday morning he says it will be no fault of his The result of these experiments will be watched with great public interest not only in Oregon but also throughout the East Yesterday one of the great daily journals of the East telegraphed to its special correspondent in Portland instructing him to keep that paper fully informed as to the Mount Hood expedition and also the results of the important experiments that will be made in the interests of science

THE MOON AND THE WEATHER

PORTLAND Or July 1

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Noticing the communication of W G in your to day's issue may I ask a small space to give the other side of "The Moon and the Weather"?

Though it is among a large portion of the scientific fraternity considered an "Old Woman's Theory" the influence of the moon upon our planet weather it has lately been shown by Prof R Falb of Germany that our satellite exercises a good share of control upon our atmosphere His statistics reaching many years back of earthquakes floods thunderstorms and cloudbursts etc show a very large percentage occuring at or near new moon (the time of double pull of moon and sun upon the atmosphere and earth's crust This and his prediction of the last terrific earthquake in Spain which prediction to have been made by him was authentically proven should entitle his theory to more attention than a matter of merest childishness The phases of the moon do not turn dry weather into wet or warm into cold but her influence upon the ocean may under certain conditions cause the warm gulf stream of the Atlantic or the Japanese current of our Pacific to run with an unusually high speed into our Northern latitude arriving here with its water at an unusually high temperature not having had sufficient time to cool down to its usual temperature, and thus cause a disturbance in our atmosphere which may bring us a spell of south winds with its rains so characteristic to our section

This is only one of Mr Falb's theories to give more space forbids This new field in meteorology is as yet too unexplored to allow a drawing of rules which would be of practical value or prove the case beyond question and so this discovery finds a good many adversaries, as every other has done

I ESCHRICHT

Trying to Punish Oregon.

Des Moines Register

If the administration can t force men to support it, it can at least punish some of them for opposing it When Mr Cleveland vetoed the bill for a public building at Allentown Pa he not only struck at one of Randall's followers but gave a warning of what others might expect who dared oppose him Just now the administration's latest grievance is Oregon Mr Cleveland had been assured that it would go democratic but it humiliated the whole party by going republican with a landslide Before the election a bill appropriating $500 000 for a public building at Portland passed the senate and went to the house Then came the deluge The house committee to which it had been referred then sliced off $150 000 from the proposed amount Then other democrats attacked it one urging that it be cut down to $300 000 another to $200 000 and if they had been given time enough they wouldn t have left enough to the bill to build a sidewalk around the lot That was the way the democratic party took its revenge on Oregon Some one discovered that there was no quorum and so the assault was suspended but no one expects that any bill in favor of any part of Oregon can stand any show in the house now The administration must be avenged and this is the way it punishes a state for going back on democratic promise

THE HOTELS

GILMAN

I C Campbell Pendleton
R H Cu Chicago
H I Warner Astoria
I Z Ferguson do
D M Steindler San Fran
A H Kerr Shoshone
A Salmon San Francisco
M H Bernheim do
O Mayer Jr do
F C Campbell Pendleton
W P Hudson St Louis
Capt P Hannan, Victoria

F Beck The Dalles
C H Lawless Victoria
I Burns New York
Mrs Burns do
Mrs I C Smith & c do
Jno M Bliss Topeka
H T Fairlamb W Chestr P
J H Sirm, Salem
Mrs H M Smith Seattle
F B Moore Jr, Chicago
Ben Cockrill San Fran
Evan Spencer Oskaloosa, I

HOLTON

W K Fespey St Helens
S M Hauser Seattle
J Ferguson Minneapolis
H Tow do
J H Slater La Grande
D B Mason, Albany
Lloyd Dodd do
J S Claninger Scappoose
A C Birndick Tacoma
J B Letherman Woodlwn
W W Worthing S Jacinto
W M Martin N Y

F S Mattoon Corvallis
F R Charman Ogn City
W C West do
W Freedman S F
M A Rothschild do
J Bluswanger do
H C Whitcomb do
C M Russell Oakland
C W White S F
J B Stark, San Jose
N N Williams Westport

QUIMBY

W Bates Portland
W E Thomas, do
M Scholl do
R P Ray Salem
J L Smith Aberdeen
Jas McMullen San Fran
F Von Pashin do
H P Smith The Dalles
C H George, Creston
J Wilson, McMinnville
J T Andrews, Silver Lake
W Davis do
R Taylor, do
J Davis do
J Chitwood Astoria
S Maxwell do
J W Smith & wf do
Mrs Way do
Mrs M H Head do
W I Button, do
Jack Norris Hillsboro
H Allen Bucoda
H Edwards New York
W H Lowe St Paul
H Miller do
Mrs A B Wade Topeka
Mrs I C Taylor do
Miss A Z Hester do

D McCarthy Los Angeles
M Multhern do
J B Chapman Merced
J B Wertz do
W J Chapman, LaCenter
P D McKay N P R R
J J Festenmaker do
A W Uly do
D Ough Washougal
J G Gore Medford
J P May Seattle
Jos Blumenthal, Lacrosse
W F Gahres, do
Mrs Kincaid Tacoma
John Bolander do
H Martin do
A B Rutter do
D I Waters Denver
H Roger do
F Smith W F & Co
Mrs A W Dewese & fy Mo
H Rogers Idaho
D A Rogers Powell's Val
A W Vincent do
Mrs A W Vincent do
Thos Caffield Marquette
M G Wills Pendleton
E A Morley Chicago

ST CHARLES

G Perry, Fort Stevens
J H Cameron Seattle
S R Frazier do
C C Blakeslee, San Fran
C H Robins, do
Mrs Olson Freeport
Miss Olson do
Mrs M Farley, Brownsv
Mrs Simonds, do
H Reed Maple Dell
D McDougall Westport
A J Frazer, do
K Chisholm do
W N Barrett Hillsboro
H Bender Astoria
I F Selig do
Miss G Thorn do
C B Watson do
J H D Gray do
C E Downing Vancouv
W Billing do
A H Lowell East Port
W Burton Olympia
W Reed do
W H Hall do
I Rush Pennsylvania
J Calhoun do
F G Whitaker, do
Mrs Sawyer Olympia
J G Gore Medford
H B Glover LaGrande

H H Harris, Omaha
Mrs Carlyle Pendleton
L B Handley Hillsboro
W McFarlane Westport
J J Boston, do
S A Dawson Albany
G W McBride Salem
E C Gilmer do
J T Gregg do
J R King & f The Dalles
J Kinick do
J W McGowen Cascades
J C Cox St Helens
Mrs Winehart Oregon Ct
Mrs Jordon do
H F Cross do
J Nelson do
H Whitmore do
A C Moss do
E B Kerns do
A I Fever Dayton
E C Dewees Chicago
A O King Skamokawa
J Vinson do
A Whitcomb do
B A Lows Kentucky
I Carlisle Arlington
Miss Phillips, do
W Phillips do
T Patterson Port

ESMOND

J R Jones Chicago
C P Cocks, Brooklyn
A D Rockfellow, Or City
J H Duncan St Paul
H Winters N Y
J A Wallert, Philadel
A S Graham Astoria
H S King & w San Fran
R Tucker do
Paul Richter do
B I Lacy do
John Kings do
G P Thurston & w do
Mrs Geo Barstow do
O W Nordwell & fy do
D C Jacobs do
Wm N Block, do
O A Kirkland Baltimore
S Ford Roseburg
F Tilles do
Mrs Harvey do
N Boardman Fond du Lac
Mrs M M Young do
W H Hazzard St Paul
F I Eastman Or City
W S Harrington Salem

J I Thomas Oswego
J C Miller do
W R Miller do
J M Miller do
N T Criswell do
F T Lowell N Y
W H H Grant Portland
J W Miller Tacoma
J A Benton Oakland
W S Whitman Omaha
A C Miller C w do
W N Coler N Y
Mrs R Blossom Brooklyn
Miss A B Owen, do
H Blossom do
T Wilkin w & dtr Chicago
S A Duncan Pittsburg
J H Atkin St John Mich
W I Watson Helena
T W Hughes, Mexico
J I Lyons Kalama
T Cardwell Astoria
J A Perkins w & drs Colfax
Mrs L Kohn do
Miss Ada Everet do
H Kolper Lewis river

MERCHANTS

G H Hamilton, Tacoma
F M Dorring do
D H Knight do
M McMins do
C I Armstrong & wf Ks
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C Johnson & wf Minn
Miss A Johnson do
Miss I Johnson do
J H Blasher Iowa
W F Boyd do
C W Burke Texas
Geo H Trades, S F
M S St Clair N Y
Harry Bunsen Mich
P Lanter do
S Tuckert wf & ch Dalles
Miss Tillie Shields N Y
H Thurman Oswego
R Crawford S F
O W Osborne Tacoma
C H Holmes Iowa
J T Murphy Ks
Lew A Davison Ohio
Prof W A Davison do
J A Broph Bk Hills Dak
J Arnold Wallula Junc
W Ellingsworth do

C N Blas & wf Montana
D M Rawson Boston
F C Lingberg & wf Ind
R B Indell & wf Ill
Miss N A Slings S F
Miss C Slings do
I D Landing & son Cal
W T Parsons Ore
T I Dabney W T
O J Beicher do
Wm Lindsay Ore
— Candish wf & ch Ore
M W Parker Cal
I Lake do
J H Wilt Tacoma
J Z ing bb Palouse City
M Lowder Whitney
Mrs S Lane Harrisburg
R Larson City
H C Griffith Winlock
C I Smiley wf & cd Bkr Cy
— Harrisman do
A J Cutter Logan do
I J Beisaid & str Taco
W W Thompson do
Miss A Farriser Minneap
Miss I Farriser do
Chas Nam Sweden
Fred Fenderks Kalama

INTERNATIONAL

F J New Illinois
W I Graves Roseburg
F J Erickson Michigan
E Longwest do
S J Houghton, do
Ira Bacon do
J N Hartley Rockville
I S B Ken do
W W Richards Missouri
Lil Tyler do
F Evans do
Mrs Gelson do
Mrs Weaver do
Thos Stanton do
J C mpt do
Mr Erickson & ch Mich
N J Bigham Vancouver
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I R Lewis do
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J R Armstrong Utah
J W Hilde New York
J F Hewitt Little Lake
Let Weiss Oregon City
R Neal Michigan
W I Roberts Iowa
F Thornton Leadville
F J Reed Pennsylvania
W F Reed do
G G Wood Missouri
N I Marshall & wf Kan
J Crowley wf & 2 ch Neb
M Morehouse do
J S Narr & wife Kan
T S Smith do
M Ellis wf & 3 c do
J W Logan Illinois
J O West New York
G W Hillman Ohio
S C Billingsley Kan
C W Nelson do
W S Landes, Idaho
J Mow do
I H Nagle New York
J A Calto Tacoma

C A Bowen Michigan
C Livingston Kansas
J S Smith Rooster Rock
Sam Reeting Dalles
Wm Walsh Illinois
J O West J New York
G W Venuss Oak Point
J Stelyell do
J M Olney New York
R N Wright do
J Z Kelly California
H H M Millen do
J B Knowlton do
F P Bolen Bradbury
F Houston California
H F Wilson do
A W Dolson do
J M Dubois do
J Kelly do
J Sauri do
Alex Ross do
H Buford do
T White do
I H Lenard do
W H Jennings do
S Hummel do
H Thompson do
Z Moore do
H C Herman do
W Firth do
R Killand do
A H Ramnall do
C Cunningham do
H Turne do
A R Hughes do
F B Stove do
J K Brown do
C Danter do
C Olssen do
J Dillinger do
J H McMillen do
W B Taft do
T Gray do
S Bowman w 2 c Wallula
F Smith do
Mrs E A Littlefield do
T J Lincoln Tacoma

The three R's brought Regret, Reproach and Remorse to a great political party in 1884 The three P's, when signifying Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets bring Peace to the mind, Preservation and Perfection of health to the body

WASHINGTON CITY LETTER.

Efforts of Mr. Hermann in Behalf of Various Interests of Oregon.

Attention to Land Business—Relief of Settlers—Compensation of Land Officials—Notes on Numerous Matters

[Special Correspondence of The Oregonian]

WASHINGTON June 23 — Representative Hermann has been a very busy man this week during the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill He made a vigorous speech in the house on Tuesday in support of a motion for an increased appropriation in order to keep up with the current business of the land department of the government He demanded that the various land offices throughout the country should be put in the very best condition to do the public work for which they have been established There is not a single instance in all the West he said of a landoffice which is kept in a brick building safes are not provided nor are there any vaults for safe keeping of moneys and papers He called attention to the fact that in his own state in one of the largest land districts in the West the receiver of the landoffice takes his money every night and carries it into a mercantile house convenient and there deposits it for safe keeping in the safe of a merchant He also takes there for safe keeping the tract books as well as the daily account books of the register and receiver He claimed that the land officials throughout the West are the hardest worked officials in any department of the government He called attention to the fact that the land in the great West which lies in plains and plateaus could be surveyed at a nominal cost because eagerly sought for by surveyors syndicates and combinations The residue of the land yet to be surveyed consists of mountainous lands densely covered with timber However when the vote was taken the proposition was lost

On Tuesday when another section of this bill was reached relating to land surveys Mr Hermann offered an amendment increasing the rates for surveys of mountainous lands or lands covered with dense timber or underbrush After a spirited debate the amendment was carried During the debate Mr Hermann said that the increase was demanded by the great immigration which is now setting in over all parts of the Union and seeking homes even in the remotest places or Oregon—in the small valleys among the foothills on the narrow creek bottoms even on the steep mountain sides for in the western portion on the Coast range even the declivities of the highest hills are susceptible of cultivation and especially in dairy grasses which the humid atmosphere keeps verdant in the dryest season

On Thursday he offered an amendment to to all of a resurvey of township 30 south range 4 west Willamette meridian in the state of Oregon This was necessary because of the fact that it has been found that surveys overlap one another Mr Hermann managed the matter very adroitly He got the consent of the members of the committee on public lands that the amendment might be offered with their authority When therefore he said in the house that he was authorized to offer his amendment by the committee he had no trouble in getting it through

TO RELIEVE SETTLERS

The senate has passed a bill the purport of which is to relieve certain settlers of public lands and to provide for the repayment of certain fees purchase money and commissions paid on void entries of public land It provides that in all cases where homestead pre emption or timber culture or desert land entries or other entries of public lands have heretofore or shall hereafter be canceled for conflict or where from any cause the entry has been erroneously allowed and cannot be confirmed the secretary of the interior shall cause to be repaid to the person who made such entry or to his heirs or assigns the fees and commissions amount of purchase money and excess paid upon the same upon the surrender of the duplicate receipt and the execution of a proper relinquishment of all claims to said land whenever such entry shall have been duly canceled by the commissioner of the general land office and in all cases where parties have paid double minimum price for land which has afterwards been found not to be within the limits of a railroad land grant the excess of $1 25 per acre shall in like manner be repaid to the purchaser thereof or to the heirs or assigns *Provided* That in all cases of pre emption or commuted homestead entries in which from any cause the patent cannot be issued and in which it shall be satisfactorily shown that the entry was made in good faith and without fraud and was paid for with the money of a third party acting in good faith and without fraud and that he has not been reimbursed therefor the money shall be refunded to such third party on the cancellation of the entry upon the surrender of the duplicate receipt and the execution by him of a proper relinquishment of all claims to said lands

COMPENSATION OF LAND OFFICIALS

A statement has been prepared by the commissioner of the general land office which shows the compensation carried at each of the different land offices throughout the country by the registers and receivers thereof during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887 By this statement it is shown that the total compensation paid to land registers and receivers in Oregon aggregate $29 486 10 At the following offices La Grande Las Cruces, Oregon City and The Dalles the compensation was in each case $6000 At Roseburg it was $5486 10 At four offices in Washington territory namely North Yakima Olympia, Spokane Falls and Walla Walla the compensation was just $6000 in each case and at Vancouver it was $5037 36 aggregating in the whole territory $27 037 36

COMPENSATION FOR INDIAN DEPREDATIONS

During the consideration in the senate on Monday last of a bill to pay a claim for lost cattle by Indian depredations Senator Dolph offered some very pointed remarks There has been a provision of law all the while before 1860 and since for the presentation of all such claims to the secretary of the interior for the auditing of the claims by him and for a report by the secretary to congress The reports of the secretary of the interior are before congress Congress has all the information that has been obtained by the secretary of the interior together with the findings of facts in the case and then numerous bills bills of a general character and bills for private relief have been introduced in both branches of congress and referred to the respective committees Senator Dolph said he would not undertake to say where the blame lies but it seemed to him that there ought to be some action taken either by the passage of the general bill or a committee should be appointed by the senate to take the cases one by one and pass upon them

NOTES

The secretary of war has ordered Assistant Surgeon Eugene L Swift to report to the commanding officer at Fort Klamath Oregon for temporary duty at that post relieving Assistant Surgeon Curtis E Munn

The bill introduced by Senator Mitchell providing for the purchase of a site and the construction of a wharf in Astoria for the use of the lighthouse department has been reported back by Senator Dolph from the committee on commerce of the senate with the recommendation that the appropriation for the same be $15 000 instead of $10 000 as originally specified in the bill

Representative Hermann has succeeded in getting the two senate bills for bridges across the Columbia river passed by the house The one authorizes Dalles City to construct a bridge at that point and the other authorizes the Columbia Bridge Company to build a bridge at a point between The Dalles and Portland at the town of La Camas Washington territory Both bills now go to the president for his approval

The secretary of the treasury has forwarded to the house of representatives a recommendation of the lighthouse board that there be included in one of the appropriation bills an appropriation of $60,000 for the establishment of a lightship to be provided with fog signal apparatus and stationed outside of the bar at the mouth of the Columbia river The board in their recommendation reiterated in strong language the arguments that have been used by the government engineers and others relative to the years improvement.

G F W

"HE STARRY FIRMAMENT * * ON HIGH," * *

Sang Addison But hadn't you, for a few years at least, rather look at the firmament from the underside

YOU CAN DO IT

by observing the laws of health and resorting to that cheat-the-grave medicine

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

You are out of sorts, a splendid feeling and appetite one day, while the next day life is a burden If you drift on in this way you are **liable to become Insane.** Why?

Because poisoned blood on the nerve centers **wherein the mental faculties are located,** paralyzes them and the victim becomes non responsible

There are thousands of people to day **in insane asylums and graves, put there by Kidney Poisoned Blood.**

Insanity, according to statistics, is increasing faster than any other disease Is your eye sight failing? Your memory becoming impaired? An all gone feeling on slight exertion upon you? If so, and **YOU know** whether this is so or not, do not neglect your case until reason totters and you are an imbecile, but to day **while you have reason,** use your good sense and judgment by purchasing **WARNER'S SAFE CURE** and **WARNER'S SAFE PILLS;** medicines warranted to do as represented, and which will **cure you.**

OHN CRAN & CO.

WILL SHOW

TWO CASES

NEW

[illegible]

At 25c a yard.

ONE CASE

[illegible]

EVERDING & FARRELL,

Feed, Groceries, Provisions, Etc.

140 FRONT STREET

WANTED—HELP

WANTED—A GIRL FOR SECOND WORK. Inquire at 214 Mill street. je27tf

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL TO TAKE CARE of child. Inquire at 455 E st. 16jtf

WANTED — ENGINEER ACTIVE, ENERGETIC with some business ability able and willing to turn his hand to anything Address with experience reference and salary expected Q ' care Oregonian 30jtf

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL IN the country good wages to a good man 38 Oak street Portland. 12je1m

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO cooking and general housework in a small family no washing Apply No. 415 West Park 30jtf

WANTED—TWO GOOD PANTRYMEN AND two first-class waiters good wages at Fretmann's Restaurant corner of First and Oak streets. 25jtf

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—A NICE UNFURNISHED HOUSE in a desirable locality Parties having such to rent address P O Box 65 27j6

CHILD WANTED TO TAKE CARE OF ADdress for terms M HUMISTON Logan P O Clackamas Co. Oregon 6j1m

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

WANTED—POSITION IN A GOOD MERCANtile or hardware house, by a boy of 16 smart and industrious. Address F E care Oregonian 1j2

CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKING IN the city by Mrs E Rogers W C T U 287 1st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dry goods salesman wholesale or retail. Address A B C care Oregonian. 29j6

FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER FROM THE East wishes sewing by the day or week good fit guaranteed. 292 Fourth street 28j6

EXPERIENCED CLOTHING SALESMAN—(American) lately from the East desires employment A1 Eastern references. Address W Uncall, Tacoma, W T 23je14

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

BUSINESS LOT—$6000—LOT 50x100 FEET ON East Park and E streets. A special bargain as the property must be sold. CLAYTON & OLIVER 163 Second street. 28j1w

FOR SALE—THAT DESIRABLE PROPERTY known as the Ilwaco Hotel located at Ilwaco W T comprising a house of 20 bedrooms besides diningroom parlors barroom etc also large rooms that can be rented as stores large barn and feed stable and other buildings The I S & N Co Railway passes the door Is now doing a good business. Good reasons shown for selling For particulars apply to MRS N KERLEE Ilwaco W T 26je1m

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL QUARTER block of residence property situated on the N W corner 21st and K streets facing east streets graded and sidewalks laid on both streets cottage house on property now renting for $30 per month. For further particulars inquire at No 25 B street. 20je1m

FARM FOR SALE—95 ACRES OF LAND about 15 acres high land balance beaver dam 10 acres cleared with two story log house 27x19 a kitchen 20x18 and a barn 30x27 with shed 1½ miles from schoolhouse is situated at Silver Lake W T known as Bullock's Creek From 6 to 8 tons of hay in stock and a 4 year-old horse 10 head of cattle and 4 cows to calve A cheap bargain Reason for selling sickness. Cash $1500 B PLANT Sightley Cowlitz Co W T

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR A SET OF TINSMITHS TOOLS CHEAP also one barroom outfit Apply to No 215 Front street cor Salmon 30j7

A FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW OUTfit with three Dallmeyer lenses for sale Call at 424 1st st cor Hall Portland Or 30j7

FOR SALE SEVEN YOKE OF GOOD OXEN with all the yokes chains and fixtures necessary for a perfect logging team or will sell by single yoke if desired Jac Wills Willsburg Multnomah Co Or

FINANCIAL

EUGENE W CLARK GENERAL LOAN BROker Money advanced on personal property without removal. Room 7 Portland Savings Bank building cor Second and Washington streets. Reference, Merchants National bank 19m*

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture and chattels of any description without removal) or personal note G H DEDMAN 33 Oak st.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES

FREEBORN & CO JOBBERS AND RETAILers of wall paper and window shades. The leading wall paper house of the Northwest. New designs constantly arriving. 127 and 129 Third street.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MANUFACTURING Company 92 North First street. Factory in McMillan Addition East Portland.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD ESTABLISHED in 1851 Portland Or

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON BORGESON & CO., 108 AND 110 FRONT street, Portland, Or.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT CENTRALLY located, on street car line. 209 Morrison st. 28j7

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH USE OF bath 141 Morrison st. corner Seventh. 25j1m

FOR RENT—FRONT BEDROOM WITH ALcove for one or two gentlemen, neatly furnished. 402 Fourth st. 5jtf

NICELY FURNISHED PLEASANT ROOM, 189 East Park bet Yamhill and Taylor 30j5

FOR RENT—ONE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room and one unfurnished Apply at 167 Yamhill street corner East Park. 30j8

FOR RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS BATH, etc on E street between 20th and 21st. Rent, $23 Apply at 501 E. j1tf

FOR RENT—THE UPPER FLOOR IN A PRIvate residence either furnished or unfurnished; suitable for gentleman or parties without small children can be made convenient for light housekeeping. Apply 411 Fourth street, cor Hall j27tf

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR the summer months. Inquire at 448 East Park tf

FOR RENT—A MODERN IMPROVED EIGHT roomed house and cellar at 452 Fifth street near College 20jetf

FURNISHED COTTAGE—MODERN—JEFFERson street near Twelfth will rent from 1 to 3 months terms very reasonable to small family. Clayton & Oliver 163 Second street 29j3t

FOR SALE OR RENT—A NICE NEW 4-ROOM cottage at North Beach. Inquire of E. A. SEELEY agent Str Telephone foot Alder st. 24*2if

FOR RENT—DWELLING NO 65 SALMON ST., upper floor facing plaza seven rooms two bay windows M C Lyon 125 Front street 26jtf

FOR RENT—S M MEARS RESIDENCE N E. cor 17th and C containing 8 rooms bath basement and attic elegantly papered all modern improvements including furnace tenants without children desired Inquire at Ladd & Tilton's bank 26j7

FOR RENT—TWO HOUSES NOS 69 HALL and 314 Clay street containing 6 rooms each and basement modern improvements Inquire FRANK HACHENEY cor Corbett and Thomas streets, or F A INSLEY 414 Fourth street. 30j3

FOR RENT MODERN IMPROVED HOUSE 8 rooms and bath No 11 N Eighth st C A McCall Ash street freight office 30j3

FOR RENT FURNISHED HOUSE, 6 ROOMS; bath large lawn No 29 Caruthers st till Sept. 1 Inquire of Dr W E Rinehart 133½ First St.25jtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE COR. 17TH and D streets. (6mtf) GEO H WILLIAMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH BOARD.

FOR RENT AT 201 SEVENTH STREET COR. Taylor furnished or unfurnished rooms with board References required. 1j4

BUSINESS CHANCES

BUSINESS FOR SALE—A GOOD OPPORTUNity to purchase an office business with rapidly increasing profits $1000 is all that is required to invest where a neat income is assured. Reasons for selling, have other business. None but principals with means need apply Address Investment care Oregonian. 30jtf

$500—AN EXCELLENT OPENING IN PROFitable business for energetic man of limited means no previous knowledge requisite. Apply at the EMPIRE Room 56 Union block je28tf

BUTCHER BUSINESS FOR SALE — EVERY convenience for carrying on a profitable trade good location rent low Owner leaving the city. Inquire 287 Third street Portland. 28j7t

BAKERY FOR SALE. INQUIRE AT OREGOnian office 27j7

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS FOR SALE ON ACcount of death. Address W J Oregonian. 26j7

FOR SALE—A HALF INTEREST IN A GOOD paying flour mill for sale cheap Only a miller need apply Call or address CHAS. SCHEUBER, 180 Front street. Portland Or 22j1m

FOR SALE—A BAKERY WITH HOUSE AND lot In one of the best towns in Eastern Oregon; present owner is no baker himself and has too much outside business, best suitable for a married man as there is a restaurant in connection with it. Address L. Shenerman Arlington Or 29j7

FOR RENT—1 TO 5 YEARS—12 ACRES ON Portland Heights, just outside city line thoroughly underdrained with tile drains 4 feet deep and 40 feet apart land in good cultivation well set in grass; house of 7 rooms; barn with good cellar good spring water in house, barn and garden. Also for sale, good family horse buggy and harness, fine cow etc. Apply at Office Clerk U S. Courts, Postoffice Building or address P O Box 418 Portland. 21je-tf

FOR SALE—VANCOUVER FLOURING MILLS; a good investment. Apply to L. M HIDDEN, Vancouver W T tf

FOR SALE—BLACKSMITH BUSINESS WITH tools, small engine lathe and drill press, good stand no opposition Also one acre of land with house etc For particulars address S. T Harrison, Skipanon, Clatsop Co. Oregon 15je1m

SPECIAL NOTICES

REMOVAL NOTICE—SING LEE WASHING & Ironing 46 F st. bet. 2d and 3d formerly 10 B st., bet, 1st and 2d. All kinds of washing done. 6j1m

THE PORTLAND SAVINGS BANK HAS REmoved to its new quarters one door west from the corner of Second and Washington streets where it was formerly located. 30j1w

STORAGE, IN A FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDing for trunks furniture pianos or general merchandise at usual rates. 48 F street, between Second and Third (2)je1m H. WATERHOLTER.

LOST BEAUTY FOUND—A MOST PRECIOUS treasure procured regained and preserved by the use of Malvina Cream and Lotion and Malvina Ichthyol Soap freckles tan pimples moth patches and all other discolorations or eruptions of the complexion or skin positively removed and cured or money refunded for every package bought of us
Woodard, Clarke & Co cor First and Alder streets.
S. G Skidmore 151 First street.
L. Blumauer & Co 165 First street
W. M Wisdom & Co 95 First street.
For sale and recommended by all druggists.
Trade supplied by Snell Heitshu & Woodard Portland Oregon 28je

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS AND other goods. Advances made and goods transferred. Union Transfer and Storage Co. 30 Ash street. Telephone 65

MME. NELSON THE GREAT SEERESS TELLS past present and future consultations on all affairs from 9 A. M to 9 P M Ladies, $1 gentlemen, $2 134 Stark st between 6th and 7th. 8m2m

REWARD—I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person caught stealing the Daily or Sunday Oregonian south of Alder st 24m D J MOORE, Route Agent.

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN APpointed agents for the purchase of rag stock for the Columbia River Paper Co. and are prepared to purchase for cash Rags, Burlaps Manila rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metal of all kinds, 45 and 47 E st, Portland Oregon. 4mtf

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS MEETING—THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Emma & Last Chance Consolidated Mining Company for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them will be held at the office of the Company 114 First street, Portland, Oregon on Wednesday July 4 1888, at 3 o clock P M
(23td) S. GOLDSMITH Secretary.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SCHOOL FOR LADIES AND gentlemen —A School of Photography has been opened by Felix Rene a competent instructor Amateurs this is a want you have long felt to obtain thorough and practical instruction at moderate expense; it will save you time money and vexation. For terms call at 42½ First street corner Hall rooms up stairs, Portland Or 19je1m

TO CAPITALISTS—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Auditor of Mason County, Washington Territory until Wednesday August 1, 1888, at his office in Sheltonville for the purchase of Five Thousand Dollars worth of bonds, to be issued by said County for the purpose of building a court house Bonds to run for not less than ten years, and not to exceed twenty years. Interest payable annually By order of the Board of County Commissioners. Witness my hand and official seal this 27th day of June, A D 1888. ARTHUR J TAYLOR, County Auditor
29j14

WARNING ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing certain notes (six in number), of $150 each made by us in favor of Fitz Morris and payable at the First National Bank of Vancouver, as said notes were fraudulently obtained and will not be paid
D L. RUSSELL
J E. C DURGAN,
R SURBUR,
J RYDER
J SUTTON
A J REMINGTON
20j1m

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SUTTON & BEEBE SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N Front street Portland Or

ALLEN & LEWIS COMMISSION AND PROduce Merchants Front and D sts. Portland Or

H. E. BATTIN & CO GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants and Produce Dealers 130 Front st

C. CASAR & CO. SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants 20 North Front street Portland Or

MASON EHRMAN & CO WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 2 and 4 North Front street Portland Or

TAYLOR YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co 34 Front street corner Ash

J. O'CONNOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Grocer dealer in ship stores garden and grass seeds foreign and domestic fruits, etc N E corner Front and Alder streets, Portland, Or

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF HIDES, Pelts Furs Wool and Tallow and General Commission Merchant Front street, near Main Portland, Or Liberal cash advances on consignments.

MACHINISTS

TRENKMAN & WOLFF MACHINISTS, COR. F and Third sts.—Housework doors railings, iron shutters and machinery of all descriptions planing and moulding tools to order

SMITH & WATSON IRON WORKS ROBT COLlier & Co Lessees—Building Fronts Jail Cells, Vault Linings Cast and Wrought Iron Work of all kinds. Mining Machinery Saw Mills with improved set works, Casting and Machinery of all kinds Engines Boilers etc repairs made promptly Front and Hall streets Portland Oregon 10mtf

WHOLESALE GROCERS

ALLEN & LEWIS WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner North Front and D sts Portland Oregon.

CORBITT & MACLEAY WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants, 54 and 56 Front street Portland

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT WHOLESALE GROcers Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 46 and 48 Front street Portland Or

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. SHERLOCK SADDLERY, HARNESS HARDware 74 Front st. Portland, Or

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 73 FRONT ST., Importers of Shoe Manufacturers Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

SEEDS.

E. J. BOWEN WHOLESALE SEEDSMAN AND Commission Merchant, 66 Front st.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, JULY 2.

THE PRIME QUESTION.

It is certain that the people of the United States are firmly committed to the doctrine of protection and mean to maintain it. That is, they mean to maintain it so long as the conditions of industry in our own country, as compared with those in other countries, remain substantially as at the present time. Working people, producers and capitalists in the United States believe that the protective policy, by securing them against the intense competition of the cheap labor and cheap capital of the old world, brings them great advantages, and these advantages, whether real or supposed, they are not willing to relinquish.

During a long period there was little discussion of the subject. The civil war and the great questions that produced it or grew out of it absorbed attention during many years. Throughout most of this long period there was a high protective tariff and great development of productive industry. Eight or ten years ago, when interest in subjects pertaining to the war period began to flag, discussion of the tariff was gradually renewed. With many others THE OREGONIAN believed that the country would soon turn to a policy looking to free commercial intercourse and exchange with the rest of the world. In theory unrestricted commerce is wholly sound. But when it comes to practice our people decline it. Nothing is more evident than the fact that during the last eight or ten years, since the revival of this discussion, the protective policy has constantly grown stronger. Even the democratic party, though it is before the country with a measure that proposes absolute free trade in a very large number of things, finds itself compelled to protest, with all possible vehemence that it is not a free trade party.

Signs of its alarm over the probable consequences of the position it has taken are multiplying. Some days ago the apologetic utterances of Gov. Hill of New York for the democratic platform were noted, together with the comment of the New York *Sun*. We now find the New York *Herald* warning the democrats that the republicans, taking the aggressive on the tariff question, are going to put tremendous energy into the contest, that the democrats, if they would not be beaten, must meet this assault with organization and resistance at all points, in every township, factory and workshop, and that there is no time to lose. Here is still another note: Mr. Vance of Connecticut, a democrat who represents in congress a district mainly devoted to manufacturing industry, and who returned to Washington from his home on Saturday, says: "I am very much worried over the outlook. The people are for protection before they are for anything else, and I hear a good many democrats talking in a doubtful way about supporting the ticket on account of the Mills bill. The cry of free trade has frightened them." Further, he says: "There is only one way to democratic success next fall, and that is by carrying Connecticut. That can never be done unless the fight is made hot and heavy from start to finish." These are very significant statements. Upon the present issue it is highly improbable that the democrats can carry Connecticut. Cleveland carried it in 1884 by only a very slight plurality; and since, as Vance says, "the people are for protection before they are for anything else," the outcome may with reasonable certainty be predicted. Connecticut's vote will not go to Cleveland and Thurman.

But the English manufacturers who want the American market, and their representatives of the English press, are more hopeful. It would appear, indeed, that the republican party of the United States, on present issues, has few friends in Great Britain. Thus, dispatches of yesterday said: "The London *Times* strongly favors Cleveland; it thinks if Harrison should be elected Blaine would dictate his policy;" "the London *Standard*, leading tory organ, does not think the Chicago convention worth talking about;" "the London *News* says that English liberals can hardly be expected to sympathize with a convention that favors protection and condemns arbitration of the fisheries dispute;" "the Birmingham *Post* denounces the republican platform;" "the Glasgow *Herald* attacks the republican party and says with President Cleveland Great Britain knows where she is;" "the Manchester *Guardian* is stout for free trade and ardent for Cleveland;" "*Scott's Weekly* says that British sympathy cannot fail to be on the side of Cleveland,"—and so on and so on.

From these statements it would appear that Cleveland is making an excellent race among our brethren in Great Britain who want the American markets. But their interest in our political affairs and their desire for the success of the democratic party only serve to increase the difficulties of gentlemen like Mr. Vance of Connecticut, and Mr. Cleveland of Buffalo. Here the republican platform comes in with the notable declaration: "The president and his party serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America."

RESTLESS MUGWUMPS.

The honest and thoughtful mugwumps are growing restless. One of these restless "conscience" mugwumps writes the Springfield *Republican* that he is dissatisfied with the democracy. "It is a party of strategy and policy, not of sincere reform." Of President Cleveland this malcontent mugwump says:

> Was there ever a more striking illustration of the demoralization of modern politics than we have in President Cleveland? Going into office with high principles and promises, he has been sliding down hill ever since. If anything is plain, it is plain that he has been captured by the politicians of his party. Starting out well he has ended bad. All his talk about the perils of second-term ambition, public office being a public trust and the end of the spoils principle, etc., was fine. But once again do we realize that "Fine words butter no parsnips." He has fallen a victim to his own ambition. I was once quite an admirer of Mr. Cleveland. But it is all gone. I am pained and disgusted.

An independent democratic journal, the St. Louis *Dispatch*, declares that the president has delineated to the eyes of the people the character of his administration and his party by bestowing the best federal office in Missouri upon a "striker" of Senator Vest's, to pay one of the senator's political debts. This appointee lately sued a congressman of his own party for $150,000 damages on account of most blasting charges against him, and a most respectable jury of his fellow-citizens has awarded him just 13 cents damages on thirteen counts. The popular estimate of Cleveland's administration is defined as follows by the *Dispatch:*

> They know that the appointment and retention of such a man in office is a display of the most brazen, offensive and aggressive bossism, a mockery of everything implied in the term civil service reform.

The Boston *Herald* confesses that on the subject of civil service reform not only is the republican platform better than the democratic, but that the cause of civil service reform has more to hope for from the republican party than the democratic, because there are more republicans who sincerely uphold it than democrats. All the president's many promises touching civil service reform have been flagrantly violated.

Even George William Curtis admits that the mugwumps "who looked to the president for an application of the civil service law, both to the offices included and those left to his discretion, have been bitterly disappointed." So weary are many of the mugwumps of Cleveland and his hypocrisy on the subject of civil service reform that a large wager is offered by an advertisement in the New York newspapers that Cleveland will not carry either New York, New Jersey, Indiana or Connecticut. Oliver Johnson, one of the ablest of the old Garrisonian abolitionists, an accomplished journalist, asks the mugwumps the incisive question whether it was wise for them in 1884 to ally themselves to the party which George William Curtis up to Cleveland's nomination always characterized as the party of "plunder and spoils." No mugwump denies that the republican party embraces the largest body of enlightened, upright and progressive citizens who can be depended upon to adopt and carry forward civil service reform with reasonable rapidity. If this is so, why, asks Mr. Johnson, do the mugwumps expect better results from an alliance with the democracy rather than the republican party?

To this searching question the mugwump can make no reply that constitutes an excuse, much less a defense for the duplicity of Cleveland. The boasted statesmanship of Cleveland is nothing but the mingled use of force, in shape of the pressure of federal patronage, and falsehood to compass his renomination and re-election. Cleveland secured his election by pretending to believe in civil service reform, and he continued the pretense until he saw he would need the help of the democratic masses to secure a renomination. Then he distributed the offices among them as cunningly as the first white colonists of this country did cheap calico and beads to the savages. Then he captured Watterson and Carlisle by his free trade message, and secure of the Solid South he could afford to throw Randall overboard as a mutineer, and order the democrats in the doubtful states at the North to their duty at the point of the pistol of patronage. The mugwumps, who have seen civil service reform thrown overboard, are naturally rebellious, but Cleveland believes that the great mass of them care more for free trade than for civil service reform, and that his message will persuade them to follow his flag.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The decision of the supreme court of Iowa announced in our dispatches, that imported liquors may be sold in the original packages in Iowa, unless it be reversed by higher authority, knocks the bottom out of the prohibitory law in that state, for liquor of course can be imported in large or small packages. The Iowa liquor law received a pretty severe shock a few months ago in the decision of the U. S. supreme court, which declared invalid the Iowa law of 1866 forbidding any railroad company to bring liquor into the state unless the company had been furnished with a certificate from the county auditor of the county to which the liquor was to be transported, showing that the consignee was legally authorized to sell it. The court in this decision held that the power to regulate or forbid the sale of a commodity after it has been brought into a state does not carry with it the right and power to prevent its introduction by transportation from another state, and that such legislation would be an unauthorized interference with interstate commerce.

The *Iowa State Register* at the time this decision was rendered pronounced it "a serious blow to the cause of prohibition in Iowa," and the attorney-general of the state declared that it would be impossible to maintain prohibition in Iowa if the authorities were denied the power to prevent the shipment of liquors to the state. Now this decision is supplemented by another which decides that not only liquor may be shipped to Iowa, but may be sold in Iowa, provided it be sold in the original imported package. If it is no longer practicable to exclude liquor that may be produced in other states and transported into the states which attempt to prohibit; and if imported liquor may be sold in the state in the original package, the fate of the prohibitory law is sealed not only in Iowa but in every other state.

EFFECT OF A THREAT.

The present condition of the wool market is an exemplification of the influence on commerce that a threat of legislation can produce. Wool holds without material change in the world's markets and has gone down heavily in the United States. Production has lessened under the threat of the Mills bill and factories refuse to purchase more than they absolutely require, and that too at a price that leaves them a safe margin, until the question is decided whether the bill shall pass, or not. The fear of removal of the duty falls like a shadow on the country and buyers refuse to purchase except at reduced rates. Prices current answer the arguments of democratic politicians fully. They are unanswerable.

Let us suppose the protection is removed and our markets are open to Australian, Cape and South American wools. Those wools would then come here direct, as they now go to London, and great auction sales would be had here at the same prices paid as there. Our own wools would drop to the same level and wool production would give place to other pursuits that could pay the farmer better profit.

The *American Cultivator* believes the present congress will make no change in the tariff on wool, and says: "The moment this belief becomes general there will be a rush of Boston and New York buyers and agents of manufacturing concerns in the wool-growing sections to purchase this spring's clip. Exciting times in country districts are likely to occur within the next sixty days, and prices for desirable wools must advance. Fine wools are lower in price to-day than ever before. Already dealers are commencing to buy the new Texas clip at higher rates, and with a snap that gives encouragement for better markets for wool in the near future."

APPROPRIATIONS INCREASED.

By amendments offered in the senate fine additions have been made to the appropriations for the rivers and harbors of Oregon. Our delegation in congress have worked with great zeal in this business, and, unless the president withholds his assent as before, we shall get appropriations large enough to be of real service. The work is very necessary; every dollar can be expended with advantage; the treasury has the money, and in no way could it be expended with more advantage than in deepening ship channels and improving navigable waterways.

Large sums of money ought to be put every year into river and harbor improvements. In what other way could money be more beneficially expended? Here, however, the politics of the two parties come in conflict. The republican party would carry on an extended system of public improvements; the democratic party, never attached to the policy and committed against it by its tariff principles, would do little for rivers and harbors or other public works.

It is not difficult for any voter to decide for himself which of the two parties is the party that would do the more to promote the activities and develop the industry and commerce of the country. The democratic party is, in fact, doing its utmost to cut the revenues to a point that would leave little or nothing in the treasury for public works.

A very interesting feature of the republican parade on Saturday night was the division composed of men who voted for William Henry Harrison in 1840. There were thirty-five of them. In the political demonstrations of this year in all the Northern states, the "veterans of 1840" will be a prominent feature. It is probable that Oregon contains several hundred who voted in 1840 for the present candidate's grandfather. THE OREGONIAN requests that the names of all such be sent to it for publication. They will make a notable list.

A PICTURE OF DEMOCRACY.

"The Solid South is an institution that has become peculiar in the ease and effrontery with which it carries the day. In every state democracy is supreme, and if they maintain the farce of holding elections it is a condescension they accord to the name of law. In Carolina and Louisiana they count out the republican vote, so as to cleverly elect the democratic ticket. In Georgia, there is no pretense of opposition. The most chivalrous Southerner considers it honorable and even noble to trample law, and the pretense of law, under foot. In the state of Georgia, for instance, there is something peculiarly appropriate and characteristic in the insolence with which the 35,000 voters condescend to vote. They have subdued the negro, and contemptuously throw out every white vote that is not for them; and with this reckless disregard of constitutional rights they usurp power and rule their land—and our land too, and only this handful go near the polls. The world must look on with peculiar interest to watch the effrontery with which a people who had to be conquered by bloody war, have in so short a time put their conquerors to rout, abused their clemency and usurped the very government they could not overthrow. They have proved how true is our national maxim, that "the ballot is mightier than the bullet,"—especially when it happens to be a suppressed ballot.

Whatever excuse, if any, can be made for Southern voters, whose claim is that "niggers have no rights that white men need respect," what can be said for the Northern democrat, whose only hope of success is by the aid of a Solid South, that sets all the laws of the land at defiance? Among all the journals of democracy where is there one that ever finds a word to rebuke Southern election frauds? They may pretend to refuse to believe them, but the Southron himself sets that plea at naught and boldly swears by all the gods at once that the negro never shall vote. The more honest and reckless of Northern democrats answer: "Damn the nigger, he never ought to be allowed to vote." That is Northern democracy.

In the national republican convention were such men as Mahone and Wise of Virginia, and Chalmers of Mississippi, who were prominent as generals in the Confederate armies. These men have become republicans on principle despite the odium and the persecution such allegiance involves. They and others who were there from the South, less known perhaps, plead for Northern sympathy and fellowship. They exposed the ways of democratic usurpation and assured the North that they could not expect a Southern state to count the opposition vote; that organization was useless, and even in case of large majorities success was hopeless. All that they assert the democratic hosts of Dixie boldly plead, guilty to and ask the North: "What are you going to do about it?"

The republican party goes into this contest handicapped by the Solid South and with a democratic sentiment North in union with it. These Northern democrats are now the Confederates and play a second part while their Southern masters crack their whips. There is no crime Southern democrats commit that their Northern allies would not perpetrate if in their power. They shield Southern outrages and wink at the vilest election frauds and hold office by their means. It was by the usurpation of the South, that never counted the republican vote there, that Cleveland became president. The question to-day is: Shall this party that lives only by fraud and exists by such infamy, be allowed to profit by fraud and rule the nation in the future?

INNOCENTS ABROAD.

It is slightly amusing to see and hear our neighbors from the state that has the Golden Gate act their part when away from home. Several very agreeable gentlemen from the city of Oakland lately visited Portland and manifested the most innocent surprise that any man should have come to Oregon in 1850 instead of California. Their exceeding wonder was called into play when one of our citizens calmly informed them that he left San Francisco as early as the date named and came to Portland. Innocent surprise comes natural to a Golden Gater, and it "sets well" on them because it is so genuinely innocent and innocently genuine. They made some remarks as to products and climate and the ex-'49er calmly proposed to offset the seasons and prove that he had a better average for the twelvemonth than had Oakland. Said they: "But your grapes and peaches and apricots, where are they? Your oranges and figs, etc., what show can you make of them?" Then they were told we didn't go a fig on oranges and wanted no sour grapes; that when we grew apples and pears they equaled the world; that when we grew peaches they excelled those of California; that our prune orchards paid more income per acre than their orange groves did. It was necessary to be statistical with these gentlemen, and our representative was able to spell statistics correctly. So those innocents abroad went away with statistical respect for Oregon and possessed of facts that make them proud of the whole coast. The Oregonian was considerate and made them understand we were not too proud to resent inquiry and desired a oneness of Pacific interests that should make California and Oregon seem like twins and live like brothers.

AMERICAN INVENTIONS ABROAD.

It is a favorite argument with some of our economists that the cost of goods in America is independent of the wages paid, and that manufacturers can still pay good wages under free trade, because American ingenuity keeps in advance of all nations and machinery here takes the place of labor so universally that our factories can always make goods at a profit without reducing the wages of labor.

The fallacy of this is easily shown. The American inventor patents his invention in all civilized countries. He is not so patriotic as to confine his invention to his own country, but is anxious for a royalty from every land the sun shines on. He pays a heavy fee to secure these foreign patents, and is sure to make all he can by them.

In this epoch of enterprise the time is gone by when invention is neglected by any manufacturing country. They watch invention in all countries and eagerly take hold of any new idea, and use it as soon as it can be used in America. This being so (and beyond doubt it is so), the American worker must stand on the same plane as the foreign worker. Wages must come down and goods must be made on the same basis as in Europe, at whatever cost.

The criticism upon Col. Ingersoll because he named Gresham as his choice at Chicago is unjust. The convention had adjourned; it was a republican mass meeting and Ingersoll was expressly invited to speak. If he had been invited to address the convention and had named Gresham as his choice, he would have violated the proprieties of the situation, but invited to address a republican meeting, there was no impropriety in his expression of opinion for Gresham. Ingersoll said nothing against any candidate; he only expressed the hope that Gresham might be nominated. Of course people who were for somebody else would not be pleased to hear Ingersoll express his opinion, but when Ingersoll was invited to speak everybody knew that he was a man who always expressed his opinion and everybody knew he was for Gresham. He was not expected to talk democracy, but republicanism, and beyond that nobody had any business to expect that Ingersoll would not say just what he thought, for he always does. The Gresham boom was dead before Ingersoll spoke, and the only men who were angry because Ingersoll spoke in eloquent praise of Gresham were those who had helped to kill his nomination. The combination that killed Gresham did not relish Ingersoll's tribute any more than Brutus enjoyed having Mark Antony praise Cæsar. Nevertheless, when Brutus asked Antony to speak he knew just what to expect.

The Duke of Marlborough's marriage to a wealthy American widow is an easy, if not delicate way, of repairing the duke's broken fortunes. He is not a poor man, despite his extravagance, but he probably has little ready money, and he can restore his estates to good condition with the widow's cash. The duke has been a dissolute fellow, but he is reported to be a man of good talents and high intelligence, who might by application have stood as high in public life in England as his ambitious brother, Lord Randolph Churchill, who married Lawrence Jerome's daughter. The duke's marriage with an American lady need excite no particular astonishment, for a number of English peers have married American ladies, and some of the most distinguished families of England have taken their wives from the English stage. Three beautiful Irish sisters, who had no capital but their beauty and virtue, made such marriages in the days of Garrick and Peg Woffington, and Lady Blessington was an Irish girl whose wit and beauty were all her dowry. Lady Waldegrave was an actress, and many other instances may be mentioned where the peers of England have taken their wives from the English stage. In one respect it has helped the aristocracy; it has infused a fresh strain of good, healthy, bright blood into a stagnant family.

The flag of the United States, as a contrast to the bandana, was the symbol of the republicans at their parade on Saturday night, and a very appropriate contrast it was. The democratic party is welcome to the bandana; the republican party will stick to the flag. The bandana, however, is more creditable than the banner which the democratic party in so many states formerly paraded under,—the pirate flag of the Southern Confederacy, which stood for slavery, for barbarism, and for all the forces opposed to justice, to conscience and to civilization. The bandana, though but a poor red rag, is not so bad as that. The democratic party is making progress.

Gen. James B. McIntosh, whose death at New Brunswick, New Jersey, was reported in our dispatches yesterday, entered the regular army as second lieutenant of the Second cavalry in June, 1861, was appointed colonel of the Second Pennsylvania cavalry in November, 1862, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers in July, 1864. He received six brevets during the war for gallantry and good conduct in the field. He lost his right leg at the battle of Winchester September 19, 1864; was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-second infantry in July, 1866, and was retired as brigadier-general in July, 1870. He was a native of Florida, but stuck to the flag.

The agricultural department of the New York *Star* has the following enterprising and reliable item:

> Chinese pheasants are so thick in the Waldo hills, Col., that they have to be shooed out of the furrows by the plowmen, so greedy are they in gobbling up the angleworms. They are becoming a nuisance.

Now, if that was in Oregon, our plowmen wouldn't stop "to shoo them out of the furrows." They would plow them under and take the chances of feathers and bones enriching the soil. It will be news to Colorado people that there are "Waldo hills" in that state.

We are having many communications on "The Weather and the Moon." We don't see that they prove much, except that all the weather we have occurs at one time or another during the shifting phases of the moon.

Does the hot weather make you weak and tired? Hood's Sarsaparilla will give you strength.

MEETING NOTICES.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Oregon Commandery No. 1.—Headquarters Oregon Commandery, No. 1, Portland, Or., July 2, 1888. Special Order No. 6. Sir Knights—You will assemble at your asylum this (Monday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock sharp. Work in Black degree. Sojourning Knights cordially invited to be present.

B. K. LIPPINCOTT,
Eminent Commander.

B. G. WHITEHOUSE,
Recorder.

Willamette Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting this (Monday) evening at 7:30. E. A. degree. Members and sojourning brethren invited.
W. S. WARD, Secretary.

Hall of Industry Lodge No. 8, A. O. U. W., N. W. corner First and Taylor sts., meets every Monday at 8 P. M. Members, as well as all visiting brothers, are requested to be present this Monday evening without fail. T. A. STEPHENS, Recorder.

Board by meal, day, week, month, and check. Rider's MAGNOLIA, Holton House.

R. H. SCHWAB & BRO., Leading Printers. LOWEST PRICES. 5 WASHINGTON ST.

NEW TO-DAY.

[illegible]

Elegantly furnished new cottage, 6 rooms, attic and cellar; all modern conveniences. Apply, WM. McGUIRE, Third and Morrison, between 1 and 4 P. M. to-day. j2tf

H. H. HILDEBRAND.

Prescription Druggist, 3d and Morrison. Telephone 490. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

WHITE'S MAP! Now on sale. Call at once if you would secure one. j18tf **EUGENE D. WHITE.**

OYSTERS AND CLAMS

Prepared as only Keith knows how. Drop in after the theater and try a dish in any style. j1*d&2w

S. HARRIS & CO'S [illegible]

ARE BEST. 49 First street.

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the late firm of Collinson & Ahpel are requested to settle their accounts at store, southwest corner Third and Morrison streets. 6j*tf

HENNELLY, FLYNN & CO.

5 MORRISON STREET.

$1750—10 acres and 6-room, hard finished house, on Section Line Road. This is a good chance for a man seeking a home. j1*3

CHALLENGE.

As there is no money appropriated for Target Shooting by the Fourth of July Committee, "D" Co., FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, O. N. G., of Albina, hereby challenges any Company of the First, Second or Third Regiment Infantry, as well as Troop "A," Cavalry, or Battery "A," Artillery, O. N. G., to shoot 200 yards. Team to consist of six men of each company, for from $50 to $250.

L. THEO. VENNIGERHOLZ,
Capt. First Infantry, O. N. G., Commanding Co. "D."

40 SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES, bred from my kennel of 8 brought from Scotland, are winners of many prizes, gold medals and silver cups, pedigrees registered in "Kennel Club Stud Book;" nothing seen like them in this country; for stockmen or sportsmen they are indispensable; for beauty, as house or watch dog, they have no equals; ship any distance; circulars free. C. NAIRN, Ballston, Polk Co., Or. (2j1dw)

NEW TO-DAY.

GIRL WANTED IMMEDIATELY; SMALL family; good wages. 204 Eighth street, corner Taylor. 2j7

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned has withdrawn from the partnership firm of Albers & Company, engaged in manufacturing furniture at Milwaukie, Oregon, and has filed a bill in equity for a dissolution of said partnership and for a winding up of the business of the concern. All creditors are notified not to pay any claims due said partnership until a receiver shall be appointed, and all persons are notified that I will not be responsible for any further debts contracted on account of said business.
2j6 GUSTAV FRIEDERICKS.

DR. E. A. JONES HAVING RECOVERED from his recent illness, is again in the field, and can be found at his office, 55 Morrison street. This is my fortieth year in the practice of medicine, twenty-two years of that time in the State of Oregon, and having devoted nearly my whole life to Diseases of Women, claim there is none in the city more competent to treat such cases. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 5 P. M.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD, SOUTHern Pacific Company, lessee. General Freight & Passenger Department, Portland, Or., July 2, 1888. Notice is hereby given that schedules showing the maximum rates for the transportation of property are posted in the waiting room of the general office building of the company at Portland, Oregon, as required by law. E. P. Rogers, Ass't G. F. & P. Ag. 2j3

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A CORNER LOT 60x106, with two-story frame building and 7-room residence up stairs; lower part occupied for store; streets improved and sewered, connections made. $1600 can remain as mortgage for two years; balance, whatever agreed upon, cash. None but principals need apply. Address S. L., care Oregonian. j1*m&stf

TRAP SHOOTING, FOURTH OF JULY—AT South Portland Grounds, near the Macadam House. Open to all. Three ten single American clay bird shoots. One 3-man team shoot. Commencing at 1 P. M. sharp. Fare, round trip, 15 cents, on the Narrow Gauge. Ammunition on the ground.

NOTICE—THE BAKERS' UNION OF PORTland hereby gives notice of their intention not to work on the night of July 4. All parties depending on them for bread and cakes should purchase their supply for two days the day previous, July 3.
2j3 AUGUST SCHELLMAN.

SEE THE GRAND DISPLAY FOR to-day's sale of Elegant New Designs Satin Francais, all at 19 cents per yard. To-day only at this merely nominal price at MEIER & FRANK'S. j1

IF YOU WANT A FURNISHED COTTAGE, housekeeping rooms or elegant apartments in private families, don't run all over town and then come to us. Come to headquarters in the first instance. THE EMPIRE, Room 56, Union block. j1*tf

FOR RENT—$50 PER MONTH, HANDSOMELY furnished house, seven rooms and bath room, all modern conveniences; will give possession July 20. Will not rent for less than one year. For full particulars address M. B. H., care Oregonian. 2j3

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE In all lines of Gents' and Boys' Clothing at MEIER & FRANK'S. See their display and note the wonderfully low prices quoted. j1*2

HOT AIR FURNACES THE BEST in the market. Catalogues and references given at BRIGHAM & WEEKS, 47 First st.

REFRIGERATORS BOTH HARD and Soft Wood, and ICE CREAM FREEZERS, "White Mountain," the best make, at BRIGHAM & WEEKS, 47 First st.

FOR SALE—FOR THREE DAYS ONLY—TEN acres good land 2½ miles east of river, near the Foster Road. First come, first served. No humbug. J. V. Allen, 63 Washington street, upstairs. j1*if

ZITHER LESSONS—F. KONRAD, THE well-known zither teacher of Chicago, has located here and will give instructions. Address, care Kohler & Chase. 30*3

LOST — SUNDAY AFTERNOON, A BLACK water spaniel, with the address W. M. Howes, 66 South Second street on collar. Finder will be rewarded by returning to the above address. j1

LOVERS OF OYSTERS SHOULD go where they prepare them as a specialty. Keith's is that place. 7 Washington street. Clams in any style.

WARM AIR FURNACES AND Steam or Hot Water Heaters, the best in the world. Address H. B. CHASE, 9 Oak street, Portland. 16je*1m

FIREWORKS—LARGEST SUPPLY OF all the latest designs, wholesale and retail. Lowest prices. KWONG SANG WA & CO., 143 Second st., Portland, Or. 9j26*

LOST—TWO PAIR OF GOLD SPECTACLES ON Washington or Eleventh street. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at No. 14 Front street. L. H. Lamberson. 2j2

FOR SALE—NICE WALNUT BEDROOM SET, Singer Sewing Machine and other furniture, cheap, as parties intend going away. Call at Grocery, cor. B and Tenth streets. 2j2

GENUINE BOYNTON FURNACE For sale by H. W. NILES & CO., No. 146 Third street. j1*tf

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF AN EIGHT-room house, No. 149 Eighth street. Furniture new, and the roomers on the 2d floor pay the rent. Inquire on the premises. j1*2

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN WITH SMALL means can learn of profitable opportunity to occupy spare time by applying at the EMPIRE, Room 56, Union block. 28j*tf

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING AND general housework in small family. One with experience can get good wages by applying at 87 N. Fifteenth street. j1

FOR RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, single or en suite, with or without board; all modern conveniences. Inquire at 320 Second street. 19je1m—*law

GILT WALL PAPERS, 45C. SCHOFIELD & MORGAN, 87 Washington st. j10*tf

VANCOUVER RAILROAD—100 LOTS ALONG this line to sell on installments; $125 and upwards. JOHN M. CRESS, 133½ First street. 30*3

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO SPEAKS German fluently, a position in grocery store. Best of references. Address E. A., Oregonian. 2j2

WOOD—IF YOU WANT GOOD DRY FIR, oak or ash wood, go to the Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. Telephone 189. 24m*tf

DO YOU NEED ANY CARPENTER WORK done about your premises? JACOBS, the carpenter, 150 Fifth, will see to it. 27je1aw*

WM. M. GREGORY Attorney at Law, 63 Third st., near Oak (Ainsworth building) ground floor. 11j-m&tf*

THIRTEEN ACRES—$1000—ON POWELL VALley Road, southerly from Mount Tabor. A good buy. Clayton & Oliver, 163 Second street. 28j*tf

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RATTAN AND Willow Trunks and Hampers of all sizes at the Brush Factory, 75 Morrison street. 13j*t&s

FOR RENT—FURNISHED 5-ROOM COTTAGE for 6 months. Apply at 111 Montgomery street, any time after 12 o'clock M. 2j2

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO COOKing in a small family. Apply in the morning at 181 9th st., cor. Yamhill. 2j2

$4500—CORNER LOT AND 7-ROOM HOUSE, G and 16th streets. CLAYTON & OLIVER, 163 Second street. 2j3t

FOR RENT—A NICE 6-ROOMED HOUSE, WITH bath, and hot and cold water. Apply at No. 28 Seventh street, near B. j2tf

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE CORNER ON 3d street. For further information call at 428 Third street. 2jy1aw4

FIRST-CLASS BARBER WANTED IN ELLENSburg, W. T. Wages $20 a week. Joe Adler. 2j3

WANTED—A GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK; 3 in family. 73 A street, near 4th. 2j2

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply 75 Ella st., cor. E. j1

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. 75 20th street, cor. E. 2j2

FIRST CLASS BOARD AND CHOICE ROOMS AT NO. 84 MAIN STREET, CORNER FOURTH. j1*3

CHEAP DRUG STORE.

NEW MANAGEMENT, 71 THIRD STREET Ainsworth Block. Newly stocked. Competent druggist day and night. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Telephone No. 12. Also a fine lot of Fancy and Toilet Articles at low figures, and all other goods kept in a drug store. Remember, 71 Third street, between Oak and Pine. 27j*t

ELLENSBURG ROUTE TO THE

Big Bend Country and Conconully mines—The Tacoma, Ellensburg & Conconully Railway & Navigation Company will open their line on July 15. Until completion of railroad, the line will be by stage from Ellensburg to Port Eaton, 32 miles, by steamer from Port Eaton to the mouth of the Conconully Creek, by stage from the mouth of the Conconully Creek to Ruby and Conconully.

The Company has built two powerful steamers: The Thos. L. Nixon, 400 tons, and the City of Ellensburg, 200 tons, to run in this trade. Steamers will land at Moses Coulee, Wenatchie, Orondo, (the distributing point for Douglass County,) Lake Chelan, Methow and mouth of the Okanogan river.

Special time card will appear later.

This route is much the shortest, quickest and safest to all points of the Great Inland Empire.

Consign freight via Northern Pacific to Ellensburg, care T., E. & C. R. & N. Co. For freight and passenger rates apply to

LINUS E. POST, President,
2j3 1105 Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, W. T.

HO! THERE!
OREGON CITY.

The fast, favorite and commodious STEAMER CITY OF SALEM will make her down trip to Portland on next Wednesday,

JULY FOURTH,

In the morning, leaving Oregon City about 8 A. M. This will give the people of Oregon City and other points an opportunity to visit Portland, witness the

PARADE,
BATTALION DRILL
and BASEBALL GAME.

The FIREWORKS display in the evening will be very fine, and passengers from Oregon City and other points will have privilege of VIEWING THE FIREWORKS DISPLAY FROM THE STEAMER, which will be placed in a favorable position on the river. Returning to Oregon City the steamer leaves Alder street dock at 11 P. M.; also Thursday morning on regular trip at 7:30 A. M.

Round Trip Tickets, 40 Cents. Children under 12, 25 Cents. j1*3

9.

TO-DAY.

This time plenty Ladies' Lisle Thread [illegible] demand, but not enough to last more [illegible] a pair.

DISPLAYED IN CORNER WINDOW.

TO-DAY.

Quite a number of Ladies prefer Lace Bunting [illegible] Dress. To those we will sell 44-inch Black Lace Bunting [illegible] cial price of 28 Cts. a yard.

TO-DAY.

9 Cents.

Nothing the matter with our new Batistes at 15 cents a yard; the trouble is all with the weather. We cannot regulate the weather, but will sell 200 pieces 32-inch Batistes, [illegible] all new designs, at just 9 cents a yard.

TO-DAY.

Flags and Flagging.

S. Lipman & Co.

WATCH THE GRAND PROCESSION OF LADIES

TO TAKE PLACE DURING THE

National Celebration of 1888

THEY WILL START FROM THE CITY AND HALT AT

KING LEE & CO'S, 68 Morrison Street,

Where each will be presented with a nice FAN, FREE OF CHARGE. Come and look at our extraordinary bargains in

White Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Japanese Goods, &c.

BIG ASSORTMENT OF FIREWORKS.

KING LEE & CO. - - - - 68 Morrison Street.

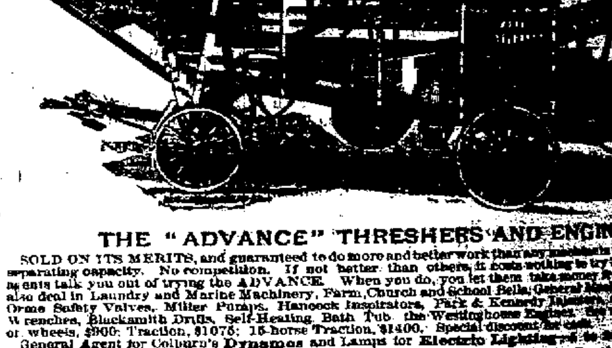
E. H. SHEPARD. WM. I. VAIL. A. H. VAIL (S. F., Cal.)

SHEPARD, VAIL & CO.

TO HOUSE-BUILDERS & CONTRACTORS:

PICTURE RAILS,
New Styles - - DECORATIVE MOULDING.
Picture Rail put up.

170 and 172 First St., Portland, Or.
857, 859, 861 Market St., S. F., Cal.
39 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.
FACTORY, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720 Minna St., S. F., Cal.



THE "ADVANCE" THRESHERS AND ENGINES.

SOLD ON ITS MERITS, and guaranteed to do more and better work than any machine in the market. [illegible] separating capacity. No competition. If not better than others, it costs nothing to try it. Do not let agents talk you out of trying the ADVANCE. When you do, you let them take money from your pocket. [illegible] also deal in Laundry and Marine Machinery, Farm, Church and School Bells, General Machinery, [illegible] Orme Safety Valves, Miller Pumps, Hancock Inspirators, Park & Kennedy Injectors, [illegible] Wrenches, Blacksmith Drills, Self-Heating Bath Tub, the Westinghouse Engines, [illegible] or wheels, $900; Traction, $1075; 15-horse Traction, $1400. Special discount for cash. General Agent for Colburn's Dynamos and Lamps for Electric Lighting.

Address Z. T. WRIGHT, foot of Morrison Street, Portland, Oregon.

AND STILL THE GREAT

[illegible]

GOES ON, AT THE

Nine-Cent Store.

FOR THIS WEEK

We have marked down, regardless of cost, the following goods, which must be closed out:

Ladies' Shetland Zephyr Woolen Shawls marked down from $1 to 49c each.

Ladies' Hose from 15c to 3 pair for 25c.

Ladies' Japanese Fans, very handsome, marked down from 25c to 10c each.

Ladies' Corsets marked down from $1 to 50c each.

Children's Full-Finished Hose marked down from 25c to 12½c per pair.

Ladies' Satin Coaching Parasols marked down from $1.50 to 90c each.

Ladies' Shaded Satin Parasols marked down from $2 to $1.25 each.

We have 10 pieces of those 40-in. Pongee Dress Goods, which we advertised last week, left yet, which we will close out this week at the same price, 25c per yard.

There are a few more of those lovely Embroidered Wool Dress Patterns left; six yards to the pattern; 54 inches wide; worth $8.50. We will sell them at $3 per pattern.

Our 75c All-Wool Dress Suitings will be closed out this week at 35c per yard.

We are determined to close out our Ladies' Muslin Underwear below cost.

Great Bargains this week in Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

NINE-CENT STORE,

Masonic Building, 133 Third Street,

D. SHANAHAN.

NEW TO-DAY.

AUCTION SALE

OF VALUABLE

Business Property

ON FIRST ST.

I will sell on the N. E. corner of First and Washington Streets, (TO CLOSE AN ESTATE)

ON MONDAY, JULY [illegible]

At 2 o'clock P. M.

LOT numbered two (2) in block [illegible] (19), situated on First street, between [illegible] Salmon streets, together with [illegible]

TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING
—AND—
LARGE FRAME BUILDING,

Known as the St. Louis Hotel.

This valuable property is now leased to [illegible] sponsible tenant for two hundred and [illegible] dollars per month. Title perfect. [illegible]
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
FINE OIL PAINTINGS AND CHROMOS

I will sell at No. 131 Third street, next to the Masonic Temple, between Washington and Alder Streets, on

Monday Eve., July 2, at 7:30 O'Clock,

A choice selection of

FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

Also Fine Oil Paintings from the [illegible] our Best Artists.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

BAG TWINES,
TENTS, FLAGS, AWNINGS, &c.
HOP CLOTH,
OILED AND RUBBER CLOTHING.

AMES & [illegible]
125 FRONT [illegible]

[illegible]

We still have full lines of Light Summer Suits in the most desirable patterns, and at the LOWEST PRICES ever offered in the Northwest for reliable all-wool goods.

An unequaled selection of

[illegible]

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Pongee, Alpaca, Mohair and Seersucker Coats, with and without Vests; Linen and Mohair Dusters, White and Fancy Vests; large lines of Elegant Neckwear at 50c. Summer Underwear & Straw Hats marked 'way down. We will not carry them over, if prices have anything to do with it.

If you are going to the coast it will pay you to examine our

Bathing Suits

Before purchasing elsewhere.

[illegible]

The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of the Northwest,

135 FIRST STREET, COR. ALDER.

LOW EXCURSION RATES

To San Francisco, via the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company.

On July 1, and until July 15, inclusive, a round-trip rate of $25 between Portland and San Francisco will be in effect. Tickets to be good for return until September 30, thus enabling people to attend the annual convention of the National Educational Association, which convenes in San Francisco on July 16. Procure tickets and berths at Union Ticket Office, First and Oak streets.

A. L. MAXWELL, G. P. & T. Agent.

AUTOMATIC ENGINES.

TACOMA, W. T., Feb. 25, 1888.

Messrs. Russell & Co., Portland, Oregon—*Gentlemen*: We have been running the automatic engine bought of you for a week or more and so far we are much pleased with it. Our engineer says it is the best engine he ever run, and he has had extensive experience in building and running of engines. What he notices especially is its uniformity of action under varying load. He tested it with his speed indicator and found there was no change in the number of revolutions when the dynamo was plugged in or cut out.

Yours truly,

TACOMA LIGHT & WATER CO.

By J. H. HOUGHTON, Secretary.

EXCURSIONISTS.

Northern Pacific and Union Pacific railway excursion tickets will be exchanged to return over the famous Canadian Pacific railway on application at the office of this company, No. 6 Washington street, thus enabling excursionists to see Puget sound and Canadian National park over the *finest dining and sleeping car route* in the world.

IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE SALE.

To-day, Monday, July 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., A. B. Richardson, auctioneer, will sell at the northeast corner of First and Washington streets, to close an estate, lot 2 in block No. 12. Said property is situated on First street, between Taylor and Salmon streets, and now rented for $275 per month. Title perfect.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have just opened a new line of suitings which we will make to order. Prices from $35 to $50. They are extra good value, and we guarantee fine work and a perfect fit. Kohn & Lippitt, merchant tailors, corner Second and Morrison.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Cabinet Photos $4 per dozen. Thwaite's, 167 First.

Woven Wire Spring Beds. George M. Parker, 131 Fifth street. Trade supplied.

For Choice Fruits, Candies, Soda and Cigars, go to Ninth and Washington streets.

All Hemorrhages, are quickly controlled by that Household Remedy, Pond's Extract.

The Vienna.

Washington street, leads all for Lunches and Oysters.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Price, 25 cts. a bottle.

Cost Prices.

Don't lose this chance. Four elegant, upright pianos for $175 each; fully warranted for five years; 1 Rathnebek piano, first-class, $300; also a consignment of organs at $75. W. T. SHANAHAN, Music and Art Dealer, 53 Third street.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WAGGON BROS.

LIVERY & HACK STABLE,

Third and Madison.

Hacks for riding, per hour	$1 50
Calling, first hour	1 50
Each additional hour	1 00
Theaters and Parties:	
One or two persons, to and from	$2 00
Three or four persons, to and from	3 00
No charge for baggage that can be taken on hacks.	
Two-Horse Coupes:	
Riding and Calling, per hour	$1 00
To and from Theater and Parties, per couple	1 50

TELEPHONE 381.

[illegible]

GRAND AND CLOSING SALE

—OF—

SATEENS

TO-DAY.

HIGH NOVELTIES,

[illegible] Designs,

IMPORTED SATEENS,

—AT—

THE NOMINAL PRICE

—OF—

15c Per Yard.

To-morrow Only at This Price.

Our Solid Colors have also been added and are the same quality.

All at this price for this sale only.

GREAT

[illegible]

—OF—

SPRING & SUMMER

CLOTHING

To make room for Fall Importations, our Mammoth Stock of

MEN'S, YOUTHS' & BOYS' CLOTHING AT MANUFATURERS' COST, TO CLOSE.

Read Carefully and Note Prices:

TEN DOLLARS!

$10.00—36 styles of Leading American Cheviot and Tweed Suits, well made and trimmed. We put them against any $15 Suit in this market.

THIRTEEN FIFTY!

$13.50—Your choice of six hundred Men's Sack and Four-Button Cutaway Frock Suits in Fine Cheviot and Cassimeres at the above popular price.

Every Suit Unquestionably a Bargain.

Special Cut in Prices in our Fine Dress Suits for This Sale.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Boys' Knee-Pant Suits, ages 4 to 12 y'rs, nicely pleated, three styles, at $2.50 per suit.

Boys' Union Cassimere Suits, ages 4 to 12 years, Norfolk style, 8 patterns, $3.50 per suit.

One thousand Boys' Suits, ages 4 to 13 years, Plain, Corded, Pleated and Norfolk Styles, from $4 to $7.50 per suit.

See Display in Clothing Window.

V[illegible] & [illegible]

First, Second and Taylor Sts.

A. FELDENHEIMER

—THE—

LEADING JEWELER

Cor. First and Morrison Sts., Portland.

Diamonds Clocks
Watches Bronzes
Silverware Optical Goods

Reasonable rates. Country orders solicited.

BECK, THE JEWELER,

Front and Morrison,

Opposite Esmond and St. Charles Hotels.

Headquarters for All American Watches.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES!

FOR SALE, consisting of Gold and Silver American Watches, Diamonds, Guns, Pistols and Musical Instruments. UNCLE MYERS, the Great Oregon Money Lender, 168 First st. Private entrance north hallway.

Portland Mechanics' Fair

OPENS OCT. 4th, CLOSES OCT. 27, 1888.

EXHIBITS ARE INVITED for the Tenth Annual Fair of the Portland Mechanics' Fair Association.

Improvements now being made will insure ample space for exhibits and accommodations for visitors. No expense will be spared to make the coming Fair superior to any given by the Association.

Applications for space can be made to

A. S. WHITING, Sup't. Office 148 First St.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FULTON PARK

(Property of the Southwest Portland Real Estate Co.)

One Hundred Elegantly Finished Modern Design Dwellings, Ranging in Value from $1000 to $5000 Each, to be Given Away.

Uniform Price of Lots $400 Each.

Award of Houses and Lots to Take Place at the Mechanics' Pavilion, November 15, 1888.

FULTON PARK is located one mile south of the present corporate limits, and in the growing direction of the city.

FULTON PARK consists of 1000 choice residence lots, 50x100 each, with full width streets and improved boulevards.

FULTON PARK is convenient to public schools and churches, and enjoys direct telegraph and telephone communication with the city.

FULTON PARK affords a charming view of Mt. Hood, St. Helens, Jefferson and the rugged Cascade range.

FULTON PARK enjoys a perfect system of natural drainage and absolute freedom from malaria.

FULTON PARK is reached by the Narrow Gauge Railway, trains passing there every fifteen minutes. Fare five cents each way.

FULTON PARK is the future residence site of Portland, and affords a splendid opportunity for investment.

FULTON PARK property, by reason of its accessibility to the business center of the city, will double in value in the next twelve months.

FULTON PARK lots are sold at the extremely low price of $400 each, including the houses.

For lithographic maps showing designs of houses, call on or address

Pacific Land & Investment Co., Agents.

J. T. FLYNN, Manager,

46 Washington Street, Portland, Oregon.

OSWEGO

Oregon Iron & Steel Co's First Addition.

Lots and Blocks for Sale on the Installment Plan.

For further particulars apply to

CARDWELL & LIPPINCOTT,
Custom House and Real Estate Brokers,
26½ Morrison street.

6atff

TO PURCHASERS.

Why go to a remote suburb when you can buy beautiful lots, right in the city, on monthly installments of $12.50?

Just south of the "Home," near improved streets.

Apply at Multnomah Real Estate Office, 149 First st., up stairs. 20jel

---

FOR SALE—For the Next 30 Days,

—IN—

[illegible]

5 Lots on M street 7 Lots on N street 8 Lots on O street	Between 22d and 23d streets.
3 Lots on M street 2 Lots on N street 6 Lots on O street 5 Lots on P street 4 Lots on Q street 4 Lots on R street	Between 23d and 24th streets.
5 Lots on S street 3 Lots on R street	Between 24th and 25th streets.

Size of each Lot 50x100.

Warranty Deeds given.

Street cars will run to the Addition in a short time.

Terms—One-fifth cash, balance on one, two, three and four years, with 7 per cent. interest.

Special inducements offered to parties who will build this year.

Now is the time to secure a beautiful home in the choicest residence locality of Portland, at a low price and on easy terms.

R. GOLDSMITH, Agent,

28jelm 114 First Street, Portland.

SUNNYSIDE.

Now is the time,
Sunnyside is the place.
Do not miss an early choice.
Beauty, salubrity and nearness combined.
Buy and build.
You can lunch at home daily.
Improve your health and lengthen your life.
Sixty-two trains daily, each way.

J. FRED CLARK & SONS,

Offices, 18 Stark St. and at Sunnyside.

CHOICE PROPERTY.

8-room hard-finished Cottage, S street, between 22d and 23d streets, $2500.

8-room two-story House, Sixth street, between Columbia and Clay, $3500.

8-room 2-story House, H st., near 21st, $3100.

10 acres (in timothy) on Sandy road, one mile from East Portland.

5 acres, house and barn, Base Line road, 1½ miles from East Portland.

Several acre tracts on Hawthorn avenue.

Choice business and residence property in city.

Lots, half blocks and blocks in East Portland, Albina, Southern Portland, and outlying additions.

Also a number of fine farms in the Willamette Valley. For sale by

HOWARD & FLOWER,

6j1m) 110 Second St., Labbe Building.

ABEND'S ADDITION TO ALBINA.

I AM AUTHORIZED TO SELL A LIMITED number of lots in this, the most beautiful and sightly tract in or about Albina. There is nothing that will compare with them in the Albina market. Prices from $350 to $600. Terms, one-third cash, balance at 8 per cent. Unobstructed view of Portland, Albina and the river. They are four blocks east of Terminal Company shops and two blocks north of Russell street. Call on or address

28j6 JOHN M. PITTINGER, Albina, Or.

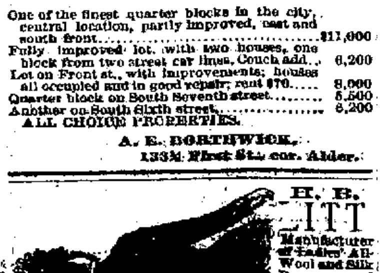
FOR SALE—HOMES.

One of the finest quarter blocks in the city, central location, partly improved, east and south front	$11,000
Fully improved lot, with two houses, one block from two street car lines, Couch add.	6,200
Lot on Front st., with improvements; houses all occupied and in good repair; rent $70	8,000
Quarter block on South Seventh street	5,500
Another on South Sixth street	6,200

ALL CHOICE PROPERTIES.

A. E. BORTHWICK,

133½ First St., cor. Alder.



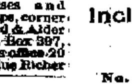
H. B. LITT

Manufacturer of Ladies' All-Wool and Silk Dresses and Wraps, corner Third & Alder. P. O. Box 397. Paris office 20 22 Rue Richer

Teeth $10 & $15 per Set.

No Pain—No Bad Effects.

Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth. Filling from $1 00 upward. DR. CHAS. T. PREHN, Dentist room Union Block. First street entrance.



DR. F. W. PREHN,

Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College.

Vitalized Air Administered.

Room 54, Union Block. Entrance from Stark street

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, No. 169 First St.

[illegible]

One Price to All!

Fourth of July Week.

In order that our out-of-town friends, visiting Portland during Fourth of July week, may have a clear idea of the lines of goods we carry in stock, we give a short synopsis of each of our departments. You are cordially invited to visit our establishment, examine our stock, note our prices, and make yourself acquainted with our manner of doing business.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.	Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets. Flowers and Wreaths. Plumes and Tips. Ribbons and Ornaments.
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.	Silks and Satins. Plushes and Velvets. Foreign Dress Goods. American Dress Goods. Parasols and Sun-Shades.
FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.	Ribbons and Gloves. Collars and Cuffs. Ruching and Neckwear. Laces and Embroideries. Braids and Trimmings. Buttons and Dress Furnishings. Hosiery and Underwear, Jerseys and Corsets. Shawls and Scarfs.
DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.	Upholstering Goods. House-Furnishing Goods. Sheeting and Muslin. Prints and Shirtings. Chambrays and Ginghams. Seersuckers and Satins. Cloths and Suitings. Flannels and Blankets. Table Linens and Towels.
BOOT & SHOE DEPARTMENT.	Ladies' Shoes and Slippers. Misses' Shoes and Slippers. Children's Shoes and Slippers. Men's Boots and Shoes. Boys' Boots and Shoes. Men's and Boys' Slippers.
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.	Men's Dress Suits. Men's Frock and Sack Suits. Youths' Frock and Sack Suits. Boys' Suits. Children's School Suits. Underwear and Furnishing Goods.
GROCERY DEPARTMENT.	A full line of Staple and Fancy Groceries.

The Farmers' & Mechanics' Store,

200, 202, 204, 206 First Street.

PARTIAL PROGRAMME

—FOR—

[illegible]

TUESDAY, JULY 3d.

MARVELOUS FEATS OF TIGHT-ROPE WALKING

By the World-Renowned Davidson Bros.

Boat Races, Sailing Regatta, Canoe and Tub Races.

Grand Moonlight Concert

By the Vancouver Military Band. One thousand Japanese Lanterns will be used for illuminating purposes during the concert.

JULY 4th.

Grand Military Parade.

Federated Trades Display,
Four Bands of Music.
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STRONGEST Invigorant Known. For Manual Overwork, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Nocturnal Emissions, Mental Apathy or Indifference, and in all affected conditions of the general system, and for all, every weakness in the back or spine, diseases of the Reproductive Organs of both Male and Female, they are the Best Tonic known. Restores Lost Vigor in 3 days. Druggists & Mail. Wilcox Specific Med. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

FOR LIVER, BILE, INDIGESTION, ETC. FREE from mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents—LANGLEY & MICHAELS, San Francisco, Cal.

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1888.

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GOLDEN RULE BAZAR

Fire Crackers, Fireworks,
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Pistols, Cannon, Paper Caps,
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WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

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Receive Strict & Prompt Attention

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The Clothiers & Hatters.

We keep constantly on hand the Largest and Best Selected Stock of

Men's, Bosy' and Children's

CLOTHING,

HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS,

ETC. ETC.

We have just received, per express, direct from New York, a shipment of

72 Men's Suits

Suitable for the present season. They are nobby, handsome and stylish.

We keep constantly on hand a full line of

Domestic Dress Suits

1, 3 and 4-button Cutaways, Prince Alberts and full Dress Suits for evening wear.

Our BOYS' CLOTHING SALE will be continued during this month.

A. B. STEINBACH & CO.

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JAPANESE BAZAAR.

Just received a large assortment of Chinese fireworks by the Ship Kitty, and on account of the late arrival, must be sold at lowest prices.

Also matting, camphor-wood trunks, rattan chairs, ebony tables and chairs, and all kinds of Japanese and Chinese curiosities and novelties.

Wholesale and Retail.

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A large supply of every variety on hand, including Roman Candles, Bombs, Skyrockets, Firecrackers, Lanterns and Torpedoes.

For Sale Wholesale and Retail, at the LOWEST PRICES.

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FIREWORKS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF EVERY KIND IN STOCK, including Roman Candles, Bombs, Sky-Rockets, Firecrackers, Lanterns and Torpedoes. For sale wholesale and retail, at reasonable prices.

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MILLINERY!

LATEST SPRING STYLES

MRS. J. HANOVER, 125 Third St.

Call and see our Stock; Complete and at Lowest Prices. 25j

CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING, GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES And Metallic Skylights. Send for Ill'd Catalogue.

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WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address, PROF. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

THE FAILURES OF WOMEN.

Some Plain Talk on Women Who Do Not Succeed.

Is the Average Working Woman as Faithful as the Average Man?—Her Record Is Poor.

This is an age of woman worship. We bow down and pour out adulation before successful women. More than that we are not exacting as to the measure or standard of success. The same achievement which for a man is reckoned an ordinary, perhaps less than ordinary, business accomplishment, if told of a woman, is quoted from Maine to California. The woman who runs a farm, who opens a summer resort, who gets a franchise to operate a village street railway, or a contract to clean the streets of a town, who is paid $2000 for superintending a department of a big dry goods store, who writes a history that ought to be written better, or sets up a salon and achieves a literary reputation on the strength of fashion correspondence or personal gossip for out-of-town papers, who writes the erotic poetry of a pretty little humbug or the erotic prose of a morbid schoolgirl, who is a graduate of three medical colleges and lectures on the antiquities of the Chinese besides, who makes money on Wall street, or has the sense to keep on making the money which her husband put into a patent medicine or a newspaper for her, who inherits a publishing house and doesn't ruin it, who can do anything or say anything or stand for anything in any direction as well, or even three-fourths as well, as the ordinarily intelligent man, is famous, possibly for years, certainly for a day.

It is much easier, up to a certain point, for a woman to make a name than for a man. It doesn't smack so much of advertising to puff her. Everybody takes it as the correct thing to give her a laudatory word. As old Dr. Johnson used to put it, "It's not that the dog dances well, but that he dances at all." If women expect to get any honest estimate of their actual accomplishments, free from this canine element, it is time they discouraged a double standard of measurement for men's and women's doings, at least in those lines in which they make a pretense of claiming only a fair field and no favor. When everybody is praising women's successes it is plain truth sometimes to speak of their failures.

Miss Ida M. Van Etten, the organizer of the Working Women's Society of New York, tells me that on a visit to Washington the foreman of the national printing office assured her that the women compositors in his employ were the best typesetters he had, and that their superiority was so well established that he seldom refused work to a woman. This is contrary to all experience in the East. Typesetting has been cited as an employment especially adapted to women by reason of their deftness and quickness of hand. The establishment of industrial classes to teach typesetting to women is frequently urged. In New York and Brooklyn, it is safe to say, women compositors never average as well as men. It is not that the work injures the health. They are regular as clockwork at the case and make up for some of their other deficiencies by their reliability on Monday morning. They are quick. Many of the women set up a "take" faster than the men. Some of them are very intelligent, but it would be a wild goose chase if one attempted to find a newspaper office where the best woman was equal to the best man, or where the general run of the women compared favorably with the men. They are nervous and get flurried in rush hours. They are not clever in setting up displayed advertisements. They are mechanical and repeat the same mistake a dozen times. This applies to women who have been twenty years at the work as well as to young girls. Some of the New York papers which used to employ them have discarded them altogether. The morning papers, although not all of their matter by any means is set up at night, wouldn't have them at any price. Ask any author who has had the proof of a book come home from the Lothrops of Boston, or from any large publishing house which employs many women, for his opinion of girl typesetters. It will not be a complimentary one.

Typewriting is coming to be looked upon more and more as a woman's occupation. It is nice, dainty work, fit for small hands. Miss Mary L. Seymour, who manages three or four big typewriting agencies and knows as much about it probably as any one in New York, says that the best women in it are a trifle better than the best men. But, she adds, that the bane of the business is the incompetent woman. She might say the idiotic girl, if she were less polite. Typewriting is a business in which the best work commands better wages all the time. There are women who can get $30 a week out of it, but they are very few. Like all other work, it is recompensed according to the grade of service called for. The business man who wants $15 service has a hard task to find it. He is overrun with applications from pretty numskulls with peach-blow complexions, who can't spell Oshkosh or Kamtschatka, broken-down school-ma'ams, so fidgety that they turn the instrument back every seventh word to make sure they haven't left out something, or dashing widows who can't write thirty words a minute, but think a business office a good place to get into on general principles. The girl with common sense and a business head whom he is looking for is a white crow in the flock. If there are more girls typewriting for less than $10 a week than above that figure, and enough girls in the business at $5, $3 or even $2 a week to seriously affect the average prices, it is not because all cheap work is poor work necessarily, but because there is a large proportion of poor mixed with the good. Business men who have been fortunate with their typewriters are never tired of praising them, but it would be an easy matter to collect a brigade of business men who would, gallantry aside, march down Broadway with banners flying pledged to the extermination of the typewriter girl.

It is the same with the stenographers, except that the best stenographers are nearly all men. There are a few women, and only a few, who take first-class rank. A clever woman who is typewriter and stenographer combined, can make wages which will enable her to spend a year in Europe studying languages to increase her value as a correspondent before she has been at it very long. But the stenographer who can take the Lord's prayer or something presumably familiar with tolerable ease but who can't read her own notes if a business letter is dictated, is much more common than she ought to be. If you could get at the average opinion of the average employer as regards the woman who writes short hand, it would crystallize about as follows: 'If good she is capable of bringing about as good, occasionally better than an able man; if bad she can be infinitely more stupid than any man ever born; from the depths of her badness deliver us; on the whole one of her chief advantages is that she has no further ambitions, will never go into business for herself and so is not laying up a valuable stock in trade in penetrating the secrets of any business. Which is to say few women have independence and courage enough to be real business women, like the French matrons; they will belong to the salaried, not the salary-paying class to the end of the chapter.

The woman telegraph operator is, with the average man, a by-word and a mocking. Go into any branch office where she presides, with an important message. Her fluffy curls and bright eyes make you good-natured, but ten minutes of her make you furious. She has no knowledge of geography, she doesn't know the company's rates to different even well-known places, she keeps you waiting a fuming period while she flirts with a masculine operator in some other station, over the wire, ostensibly for information on the subject of your questions. She can't take or receive anything of length or consequence, and if some event exalts her office in an afternoon's sudden importance she has to be displaced by a masculine operator. There are one or two women telegraphers who are as expert as men, even on heavy lines, women whose touch is mistaken for a man's by the operator at the other end of the wire. At one time the Western Union paid the highest salary given to any operative in its main building at New York to a woman. It has a woman now who tests the lines for breaks and sends out the linemen for repairs, doing that delicate work with certainty. It has a woman at the same post in its Philadelphia building, also. But Superintendent Brennan will tell you that the average woman is not nearly so good an operator as the average man, and that while some good operators among women are underpaid as compared with men of the same grade, there are plenty of women whose scant wages are more than due reward for the poor work they do. Women's nerves interfere with telegraphy sometimes when their flightiness does not. A woman who was trying to qualify for a wire at the Western Union fainted every time they tried to test her proficiency, however gently they went about the examination.

What started the craze for the tailor gown? Women dressmakers did not or could not cut two sides of a waist alike. The craze is subsiding because modistes have learned a lesson from the more patient, systematic care which the men put into their work.

Why do women prefer to be waited upon by men in the stores? There is a line of promotion open freely to saleswomen who can be attentive and who are intelligent, leading to positions as cashiers, stocktakers, head of departments, buyers, as well salaried as anything in dry goods to which employes of the other sex can aspire. There is less sex discrimination and more brain discrimination in such matters than employers get credit for.

The effort to induct women into the mysteries of technical and industrial design is only partially successful. They can do little with carpets, seeming unable to cope with the intricacies of the weave. With wall papers and oilcloths they succeed better, these being as to coloring and pattern easier to understand.

Jewelers employ women as assistants in repair and manufacturing work, but almost never for delicate or intricate pieces of workmanship.

In wood engraving there are probably less than half a dozen in New York of the many women aspirants who do work equal to that of good men.

In lines where there is no competition with men, as in embroidery and decorative work, outside the influence of the artistic spirit radiated by the Associated Artists, much of the work done by women who depend on their needle for bread and butter, and some of whom have gone so far as to study at South Kensington or in other schools of design, is petty, some beneath contempt.

The best women in all lines are showing themselves heroines, but the average woman has less than she usually gets credit for on which to felicitate herself as compared with the average man. A dry-goods man who keeps careful record from year to year of the punctuality and grade of service rendered by his 1600 employes, says that the best women are more faithful than the best men, but that the average record of the men is much above that of the women.

ELIZA PUTNAM HEATON.

FARMER AND MANUFACTURER.

The Principle of Protection Creates a Policy That Helps Both of Them.

SALEM, June 30, 1888.

To THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

The other day two men were arguing together, when the republican asked the other, who was a democratic producer and free-trader, what our country would do when, under free-trade, England should make our manufactured goods and our factories should close down?

The other said, promptly: "We will send them our wheat and take their goods." Of course, we do not offer this as an average specimen of democratic argument, but after all he was meeting the question fairly and offering the only possible solution of the problem. The democratic leader is sophistical and dodges the issue. He pretends that free trade is not the true intent of the democracy, only he wants to take off the protective duty and let the manufacturer meet the issue as he can. He asserts that our factories will and must go on, and says we shall send our goods all over the world under foreign competition.

Protection is not a new idea or a recent invention. It was never favored by democracy, but was at first a whig principle and became a republican principle by inheritance, as the opponent of democracy. At the present time democratic logic is devoted especially to farmers, and they are taught that protection robs them to enrich manufacturers. Let us then meet this subject fairly and set the question of protection, as it affects agriculture, plainly before the farmers of Oregon.

No farmer, or other intelligent man, will fail to see that prosperity must be general, and that all classes have a common interest. Free trade would place the United States on a par with English and European nations. It would be necessary to make goods as cheaply as they make them or our factories must close. The farmer might buy his clothing and supplies at a lower figure, and he might send wheat back to pay for them, but in such a contingency he would lose his home market, in part or entirely. If the factories close, all the population would grow wheat and would certainly overdo production. If the factories continue to run on European wages their operatives would not have means to purchase good food as now, and in all works of life workingmen would descend to the level of working life and the average of labor in the old world.

The benefit of protection is, that it creates a condition of things here that has in time assimilated all classes and enabled all to prosper alike. The avenues of preferment are open to all classes, because the sons of the farmer, laborer and manufacturer are well educated for life in the same schools. The wages of labor secure the laborer from poverty and give him opportunities that foreign labor cannot enjoy. In this state of things the farmer has "his innings" and enjoys privileges the English farmer cannot reach. The nation gives him a homestead and he farms his own land. The existence of factories everywhere, and the growth of large manufacturing towns, gives him a home-market of prices corresponding with the scale of wages and suited to the general prosperity. He shares the universal lot. Our nation is apart by itself; and is ruled in the interest of the laboring man, and not that of the capitalist. The farmer has the same interest that all others have.

If we were to become now only a nation of producers the change would shake the fabric of nationality and government to its center. If the issue should be met as Europe meets it then labor would be degraded as it is there. The example of American liberty to the world is beneficent, but if the change to free trade is made that example will be lost, and the civilized world will retrogade. If we continue to repeat the traditions of our government Europe will gradually be reformed and come to our stand point. The issue is not trivial or weak or illusory. It is important and strong, and clear as noonday. There is protection for wool-growing, if we manufacture wool, but there can be none for wheat. There is protection for cured fruits, but none for staples, while the world can be overstocked by India and Australia. The farmer can not be protected by a tariff on products that we grow in profusion and must ship abroad, but the farmer must see that in protection of manufacturing industries he makes a market for his own products at home, far better than they could offer him abroad.

The United States is by far the most prosperous nation on the face of the earth. In this country there is more general comfort and happiness among the people than in any other. This is the result of the American system of protection, that insures a general competence for labor. Gradually our manufacturing interests have grown strong, and even under our protective tariff many of these interests compete in the world's markets with European goods. There is home competition to regulate prices and prevent monopoly. We have here a world of our own, a commercial system that is prosperous and homogeneous because it is consistent and well balanced. This system is the result of a century of progress under protection of our home manufactures. We have constructed here harmonious and prosperous conditions independent of the degrading labor systems of Europe. The republican party adheres to this traditional American policy, only making such changes and reforms as from time to time shall appear necessary.

X. Y. Z.

AS A DRINK IN FEVERS.

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

DR. CHAS. H. S. DAVIS, Meriden, Conn., says: "I have used it as an accessory in cases of melancholia and nervous debility, and as a pleasant and cooling drink in fevers, and have been very much pleased with it."

WHALING IN SOUTH SEAS.

Exciting Scene on the New Zealand Coast in 1852.

The Greatest Feat of Sperm Whaling Ever Recorded Told by One of the Actors.

In 1852 I was engaged in coasting voyages on the coast of New Zealand, and had sailed from Auckland, the then capital of that colony, on the Saracen, belonging to Salmon & McFarland, a responsible house at that day, and continuing to the present. This house had a great trade in sperm oil and other whaling products and dealt in supplies for men engaged in the fisheries along the coast. At that time there were few settlements and less cultivation. The bays along the coast were scantily peopled, by renegades and outlaws chiefly, who had escaped from convict settlements, and worked for the various men and companies that carried on the once profitable system of bay whaling or fishing. Sperm whales are no longer plentiful along the New Zealand coast; but a third of a century ago whales abounded and there were fishing stations on the bays that fringed the ocean shore.

SHIPWRECKED.

The Saracen, on which I shipped, was loaded with supplies for these whaling stations and stores located there. We called to supply these places, which, by-the-by, had been visited and named by Capt. Cook, the famous navigator. One was Poverty bay, and another the Bay of Plenty, and then we landed supplies, oil casks, etc., at Hawks bay. While we lay there a southerly wind came up, known there as the "southerly buster." The Saracen slipped her chain, leaving a buoy to mark the place, and tried to beat out to sea under double reefs, but the vessel drifted on a rock and was wrecked totally. We made the best of the case in the forecastle, broached a box of gin and sang songs, and were as happy as possible until morning, and then walked ashore. The water was up to our necks almost, but not deep enough to do us harm. Being safe ashore we waited for a vessel to come along and pick us up for a voyage back to Auckland. It was while waiting there that I took part in one of the most exciting sea episodes I have ever known or heard of.

BAY WHALING IN OLD TIMES.

At the present time the beautiful New Zealand country is thickly settled and agriculture and stock-raising are carried on largely where at that time the wide interior was only a wilderness occupied by the Maoris, a native race that occupied the island. Hawk's bay was a famous whaling ground. It was over twenty miles wide and at that time there were five stations along the beach, always on the watch for leviathans of the sea. Now there are cities of 10,000 population on that bay, and whaling is but a reminiscence of bygone days. Among the stations one was carried on by Coffin Bros. of New Bedford, three great, brawny fellows of that well-known family who came of the race of whalers that grew up on the Massachusetts coast at that time. Another station was conducted by "One-Eyed Morris," a capable man and good sailor and whaler; the third was conducted by French John. These stations were manned by crews that were rather a hard lot. Most of the men there employed had escaped from penal servitude at some of the British convict stations, and found occupation and safety at the whaling grounds. These fellows generally had Maori girls for consorts and lived in a sort of half savage and the other half amphibious fashion. These girls were able to swim like fish and took naturally to the sort of life their lords and masters led. It was while we were waiting for a vessel to drop in and carry us back to Auckland that one morning the cry went along the Hawk's bay beach:

THERE SHE BLOWS!

Hardly was it heard before the whaleboats began to glide off the skids where they rested, and dash into the water. The five stations could launch from three to five seven-oared whale-boats each, besides a few left to use in case of emergency. The school of fish were heading for a smaller bay or indentation that was formed at the lower end of Hawk's bay. As we got to the beach they seemed to fairly fill the bay as far as eye could see, and swam so close together that they seemed to be a solid mass of great monsters—true sperm whales that would make from fifty to a hundred barrels to the fish, a sight such as the oldest whaler alive has seldom if ever seen.

I volunteered with Morris to man one of his boats and we shoved off and dashed into the thick of the melee in a moment. In less than five minutes we were fast to a fish. Fish were so plenty that every boat of the twenty afloat immediately struck its whale and was drawn over the water at a lightning speed by those racers of the sea. Boats were so close together they couldn't easily keep out of each other's way. French John's boat had fastened to a fish that was taking his boat across our bows. The line was running out of the tub rapidly, when John called out to Morris: "Pay out your line." Morris had only to slacken a bit to stop his speed and let the other boat pass in, but the two men, while they were the best of friends ashore, were at loggerheads in their profession. Neither would give an inch of searoom to the other. So the result was that French John struck our boat amidships and we were literally cut in two. In a moment our crew were in the water, doing the best we could to keep afloat. French John was too busy to stop to care for us, and damned us for not letting him pass. Our whale kept up his gait and dragged the wrecked boat after him, the crew hanging to it as best we could. Looking ashore, we could see the Maori girls at work launching another boat, so we knew there would soon come relief to us. They skillfully launched a reserve boat from the skids and swam along, pushing it toward us, so that in five minutes more we were in a sound boat again, following our fish.

THIRTY-FIVE WHALES CAUGHT.

In five minutes after our crew were in the second boat our whale, which was a monster of eighty barrels, was dead. We then stuck a small flag in the floating body to note our capture and went on in search of another. Morris launched five boats that day and his crews caught seven fish. The other stations did as well, and the result was a fact seldom, if ever paralleled, in the history of whaling, as thirty-five whales were caught inside of an hour. These fish did not make less than 2500 barrels of sperm oil, a result that has never been equaled to my knowledge or reading. Such a school of fish, literally containing thousands, is seldom met with in Arctic or Antarctic seas.

FACTS OF BAY WHALING.

Auckland was the commercial point at that time, and firms in business there backed up the various stations along the New Zealand coast and furnished them supplies. It mattered not if they were in luck or out of luck. Vessels owned by these firms made regular trips along the coast and home again, carrying out necessaries and bringing back the products of whaling. Sometimes the stations would be unsuccessful and remain in debt until a "streak of luck" came to lift them out of ill-fortune. Sometimes they would not catch more whales in a year at Hawk's bay than they did that day I was with them. They lived from hand to mouth in such times, and lived fast to make it up whenever there came along the much desired and appreciated "streak of luck."

BACK TO AUCKLAND.

One man, who had no boat and belonged to no station, that morning did a surprising piece of whaling on his own account. He saw a fish aground and procuring a lance, waded out up to his neck and killed the whale all by himself, a feat not often performed. It proved to be a very fair morning's work for him as he sold his catch to Morris for £20 or $100.

Soon after this adventure a ship called in and our shipwrecked crew took passage back to Auckland, where I soon shipped again with Salmon & McFarland, in one of their coasters. The first voyage was back to Hawk's bay to take on board the oil and other material secured from that lucky day's catch. They were hard at work when I left them, saving the product from the thirty-five whales we caught. This took them three weeks, and they had hardly completed the job when our schooner hove in sight. We took down a fine assortment of supplies and necessaries, among which was, as a matter of course, one hundred cases of gin and lots of tobacco, also £1000 in gold coin. Not that this covered the catch, but it was that much on account of the whole season's work. At that time men in command of stations made quite a good business, and it was competed for by several firms in Auckland. Morris dealt with our firm, and some of the others with other firms. Our schooner did not carry back all the oil, but had enough to make a fair cargo.

A JOLLY TIME ASHORE.

When the fish were all saved and the goods landed, there was a jolly time around Hawk's bay for awhile. The gin was imbibed, money was in good supply for little games, and there were other games besides those of cards played there. It was determined to celebrate the great catch in a way as peculiar and unusual as was the catch itself. The sailor who killed the fish all by himself set up a game of "blind hooky," and played it so well as to relieve his customers of many of their small pieces. He did as well or better "playing it alone," this time as he did before. As he was a saving chap he realized on his ventures and the others lost. We had a colored steward on our ship and Morris had a colored man working for him. It was arranged that these darkies should have a sparring match. At low tide there were great boulders standing up along the shore. These were slippery and overgrown with seaweed and covered with slime. Finding two that were close together, one of the champions was put on each and at the given word would lunge at each other. The result was that every lunge a colored man lost his footing and slipped off his rock into the slimy ooze of low tide that surrounded the rocks. These antics were great fun to the sailors, and they really did not harm the contestants, who got a handsome gratuity for doing their part to please the crowd.

Another fact that created immense fun was the climbing of a greased pole to capture a $5 note nailed on top of it. So long as the grease was flush the efforts to climb proved abortive, but after a while the grease wore off, and some fellow who had sense to roll in the sand awhile to get ready, really did reach the summit and coolly took off the bank note. These rough but harmless sports had great attraction for the crowd, and the picnic proved a success. The "boys" had a good time generally, and it is doubtful if one of them had a dollar left to bless himself with when the week was ended.

WHAT BECAME OF THE OIL.

It is rather sad to relate that after all Morris's oil did the world no good. Salmon & McFarland shipped this oil on a vessel homeward bound that was wrecked off the coast of Australia, and that was the end of it. This incident is "a fish story" of rather large size, but there is nothing improbable in it after all. In those years the southern ocean was a great whaling ground, and whales ran in immense schools. The fish taken that day made no impression on the great mass of the school, for the waters of the bay seemed alive with them as far as the eye could see. It was a sight to remember, for the waters were alive with gleaming fins and the spouting of sea monsters.

NOTES FROM DAYTON, W. T.

DAYTON, W. T., June 29.

The wife of Conductor Geo. Thompson is quite ill.

Albert Frory was in town this week looking rather sunburnt.

Ike Abbott of Moscow is in town and will remain over the Fourth.

Dr. E. Boreis was in Pataha City last Sunday on professional business.

A. J. Pepper and wife, of Prescott, were in town last Monday on business.

J. B. Menomy of Lewiston is visiting the family of D. E. Harris, of this city.

John McCall, a long sufferer with Bright's disease, died on the 27th in this city.

The officers of Company F, National Guards, have received their uniforms.

The board of trade are considering the feasibility of building a hotel in this city.

Dr. J. C. Dorr, who has been on the sick list for several days, is now convalescing.

Quite a number of Daytonites will visit Portland and Seattle on the Fouth of July.

S. M. Mears is building a new warehouse at the depot which will be over 200 feet long.

There has been an influx of at least 1000 immigrants since the first of the year in this county.

M. A. Cavenaugh, who has been in search of horse thieves, returned last Monday. He thinks he is on their trail.

Henry Carroll, an old-time blacksmith formerly of this place, but now of Union county, Oregon, is in town on a visit.

Ralph Wood, the ever obliging deputy postmaster, returned the fore part of the week from an extended trip through the Palouse country.

There are but two prisoners in the county jail at present, one an Indian for drawing a revolver on some ladies, the other a 17-year-old hoodlum for stealing a rope with a horse attached at the other end.

Last Wednesday afternoon Mrs. H. B. Day tendered a luncheon in honor of her daughter, Miss Maggie Day. Following were present: Miss Jessee London, Miss Cross, Miss Etta Fouts, Miss Blanche Eckler, Miss Gilmour, Miss Laura Newland.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stearns returned from the Asotin country last Thursday, where Mr. Stearns had been on business. They had a rough as well as a romantic trip. At one point they were compelled to remain out all night without shelter, owing to darkness, which prevented further travel.

Willis Thronson, a solid Columbia county farmer, took yesterday morning's train for New York city. From thence he will go to Norway, his former home; thence to Moscow, Russia. Here he expects to meet some friends and with them will take an excursion over the more interesting part of Europe. Mr. Thronson expects to be gone about six months.

This afternoon employes in the postoffice had quite a scare. A. R. Door conducts a stationery and toy department in the postoffice building, and at present has his show window quite filled with a display of fireworks. Some hoodlum threw a lighted firecracker into the show window, which exploding, started quite an embryo Fourth in the window. Very little damage, however, was done.

Yesterday morning your correspondent noticed a cat in a little strategy which is too good not to appear in print. On one of the side streets and facing Broughton's warehouse a number of pigeons were feeding, observed, however, by a cat. Nearer and closer stole tabby, and all at once there was a spring of the cat for the pigeons, but the birds were too good for the sly cat and flew off. Within a few feet of the feeding ground lay a large fold of manila paper, and into this, or rather under it, crept the cat in hiding. She did not have to wait long, however, when the birds returned, and not seeing their enemy quietly commenced feeding. Closer and closer they came toward the harmless manila paper, when suddenly the cat sprang and a good, fat breakfast was her reward for her very clever strategy.

Last Tuesday evening the Chautauqua circle held its last meeting for the season at Dr. Van Patten's. Following members and guests were present: Mrs. B. C. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Rev. J. C. Van Patten, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. E. H. Van Patten, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Edmiston, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hoster, Mr. and Mrs. Rev. Wiley J. Knowles, Mrs. Charles Robertson, Mrs. Jay Kellogg, Mrs. John Berry, Mrs. John Gray, Mrs. Ada Caruthers, Miss Georgie Berry, Miss Carrie Sharon, Miss —— Hamlin, Miss Clara Mathews, Miss Ida Lemley, Miss Lillie Brown, Miss Ethel Reyborn, Messrs. Clinton Berry, Fred Caruthers, Clifford Mathews, Charles Pallett, C. Coonradt, Arthur Chandler, James Robertson. Miss Lemley read an interesting essay. Miss Mathews recited a pleasing poem. Mrs. Caruthers, the president, in behalf of the society, presented Rev. W. Knowles with a handsome and costly gold-headed cane for his interest in the society. After various refreshments the society adjourned until next October.

THE MILLS ARE CLOSED.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—The scale of the Amalgamated Association expired this evening and as no agreement had been reached the mills all closed down. President Keating said this evening that no further conferences would be sought by the manufacturers. Other manufacturers talked in the same strain. It is said that Eastern firms who have signed the scale are to be expected to ship their products to the Pittsburg market. A manufacturer said if the lookout continued three weeks this would be the case, as there is but little stock ahead by Pittsburg firms. Intense interest is felt by business men throughout the country about the big lockout.

AMONG THE GOLD HUNTERS.

Prospectors Outfitting for the Summer and How They Do It.

Pairing off Into "Pards"—Getting a Grub Stake—Packing the Burro—Fortunes for Some and Poverty for Others.

DENVER, June 24.

"Picks and shovels!"

That is now the cry in the mining camps of Colorado.

The month of June witnesses the beginning of what is known in the West as the prospecting season. Some miners start out in May, but June is the better month, as the snows have not sufficiently disappeared from the ranges before that time. Yet sometimes the snow does not hinder, for in the days of the great carbonate excitements I have seen men locate claims when the ground was covered with snow ten and fifteen feet deep. But such scenes occur only in days of wild excitement, and then hundreds of claims are located, every fellow taking his chances on having a good property after the snow shall have melted. In a winter rush to a new field, it is no uncommon thing to see a man start out with an armful of stakes and locate claims as fast as he can find vacant territory.

But spring and summer is the prospecting season proper. About February miners will begin to pair off into "pards," and talk over the most available field in which to try their luck. It is a mistaken idea that all miners spend their wages in gambling and dissipation, for during the long winter months many are looking ahead, and saving their money to prospect, and hope to find a mine of their own before fall. Prospectors are the most hopeful men in the world.

Hope is worth about $5000 a year to a Colorado prospector.

The gray-haired old miner, who has searched in vain for a rich mine for years, is just as hopeful as one young and vigorous and with his life yet before him.

TWO KINDS OF PROSPECTORS.

There are two kinds of prospectors. There is the man who goes to work to find a mine and develop it and make a fortune. All tenderfeet belong to this class, for they always start in with most ambitious intentions. Then there is the "constitutional" prospector, who looms up in every mining camp and can fill you with more wild stories about mines and mining than could a prince of Munchausen. He is always an old timer and has been everywhere. He will talk as familiarly of all the great mining camps between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific coast as will an old New Yorker of the principal building on Broadway. He will tell you of the days when Tabor had not a dollar, when Sharon was poor, when Mackay couldn't wear good clothes, and Joe Chaffee had to rustle. He is a kind of a mining camp tramp, indigenous to the West. Roughly dressed, good-natured, whole-souled, he has generally sold a claim for a thousand or a few hundred dollars and spread it out, and that same property later has made somebody a millionaire. He has always just "missed" it, but next time he won't sell, "you can bet on that, pard," he will say when talking it over. A queer, quaint old fellow is the constitutional prospector, a character decidedly original in every respect. Generally, he has a new story to tell of a rich find he had made last fall, but before he could dig the assessment the snows came and drove him out. "Just as soon pard, as the snow's off, I'm goin' right back. It's a second Leadville, sure. I've been through Ari-zo-na, Californy, Ne-vada, Mon-tanna and everywhere, but I'll tell yer what, boys, it beats anything I've ever seed. Dem it, that old snow storm came and run me out." Often around the warm fires during the long winter he will spin out this yarn, and the chances are that he will take in some tenderfoot before spring who will give him a "grub stake" for a half interest. But too often he can't find the way back. This is only a peculiar type, for the most of them are unlike the constitutional prospector, who is *sui generis*.

GETTING READY.

The burro or jack is a necessary adjunct to every prospecting outfit, for he is the beast of burden on the long, narrow and precipitous trails of the Rocky mountains. Docile and sure-footed, he can pass over heights that make even the old mountaineer dizzy when looking down into the great chasms that yawn beneath. Burros are cheap during winter, but with the advent of spring, when they are needed by the prospectors, their value is greatly enhanced, and if the demand is great, a good burro or mountain jack, which is always known as the "ship of the desert," will often bring $30. One or two burros are purchased, and then a tent, camping utensils, flour and bacon, some mining tools and whatever is considered necessary to a prospector's outfit. From $150 to $200 is considered a good grub stake for the season, but this sum will have to be increased if they should find a property worth developing. This is outfitting in its cheapest and simplest form. A more costly way is to purchase a wagon and team, and, among other things, take along an assaying outfit, an anvil and bellows for a blacksmith shop. They can then test the ores themselves and sharpen their own tools. It's a poor miner who can't temper his pick and sharpen a drill. A good rifle, pistols and hunting knife are always considered necessities in a prospector's outfit, which he carries himself for ready use when far up in the ranges or remote on the frontier. The packing up and starting off is quite an event. Now, the packing of a burro is a difficult art. It is easy to put on the packsaddle, but when it comes to piling on the great load this little animal is capable of carrying, it is found a difficult task. Not only must it be tied on tight, but it must be evenly balanced. The little burro gives many a twist and turn in climbing the narrow and dangerous trails. No one can pack a burro like an old-timer, but how a tenderfoot has often sweated and tugged to get the load on and make it stick. I fear that many a pious tenderfoot from the East, after repacking the burro for a dozen times in one day, has often registered things in heaven from the crest of the Rocky mountains, which he will, on orthodox principles, answer for hereafter.

OFF FOR THE MOUNTAINS.

All is ready, and the boys are off. Hundreds of times I have seen the start on their long jaunts in search of the precious metals. Good nature abounds, and sometimes a bottle goes round, just for luck, you know. "Good-bye, pard," are generally the parting words, "strike it rich." In the days when the Gunnison was an almost unexplored country, the boys left behind, or some of them, would shout out, "Look out for the Utes," "Save your scalp if you have to go hungry," "Keep out of the way of old Colorow." The last injunction has often even up to recent years been given, half in good humor and half in advice. Off for the mountains. Where and whither? The prospectors hardly know themselves, for they are liable to drift anywhere, although they may have had a general outline in view for the summer's trip. Hundreds of miles they may travel before the snow drives them back to the mining camps for winter. Amid the rugged peaks of the San Juan, along the Sangre de Cristo, out along the Utah line, you will find the Colorado prospector, and before the season is over he will meet others on like missions from Western territories. It is pleasant enough the first week or two, and then you begin to feel those hardships which come to all on like journeys in the mining country. Tanned by the sun, chilled by the mountain storms, clothes soiled and sometimes torn, feet blistered, the prospector often presents a pitiable-looking sight. It is fun to camp out and fish and hunt, but prospecting is hard work. Any man who finds a mine deserves to become a millionaire. He earns it. It's a life of exposure and hardships. But there is one thing that keeps him up. It's hope. A man could not prospect without it. Hope is as necessary to his outfit as flour and bacon. Others have found millions, and why not he? And hence, footsore and weary, he climbs peak after peak, hunting for the hidden treasures of the mountains.

How to prospect? That is a question often asked. There is no set rule. Some who are superstitious may ask a fortune-teller, and when they find a mountain or gulch like the one she describes, they may try their luck there. Some have faith in a divining rod or crooked stick, and when it turns there is the place to dig. But these are superstitions, and although many miners are superstitious they put little faith in these stories. They are more apt to be superstitious in the development of a mine, for there have been instances where men have worked properties under the advice of fortune-tellers. I will not vouch for the truth of it, but I have the statement from a Denver fortune-teller that $40,000 has been spent in the development of a Colorado mine under her direction. "I dare not give you the name of the man or the mine," said the witch, "for it would hurt my business."

FINDING MINES.

But these are side issues. The only way to find a mine is to hunt for one till you do find it. A prospector follows up the float. What is a float? Rock that contains gold or silver or both. It has been broken off the vein at the surface, and the miner usually finds it far down the mountain side where the rains and melting snows have carried it. Finding a specimen which he thinks may contain mineral, the prospector begins to slowly climb the mountain side, examining the outcropping ledges till he finds what he supposes to be the vein from which the specimen or piece of float came. The blossom rock, or outcropping of the ledge, is so often oxydized that it is difficult to tell whether it contains mineral or not. So the miner begins to pick away at the ledge and break off pieces, closely examines them with his prospecting glass. If the ledge has indications of being a mineral vein, he begins to work on it, calling his partner, who perchance is near, to assist. "It looks mighty rich," he says, and off goes his coat and vest, and in a vigorous manner he begins delving in the earth. Of course, he is liable to find nothing, but it is pleasant to feel rich, if only for a moment.

If the prospector thinks the vein is worth developing, he names it and drives a location stake, giving the boundaries and name of the lode. What shall he name it? Men are superstitious in naming claims. What will bring good luck? The name of wife, baby or sweetheart is always a favorite. If a young man calls his claim "Mary," "Jennie," "Alice," or some such name, you may, as a general rule mark it down that that is his girl's name. As I have said, men are more or less superstitious in mining, and you never yet saw a young fellow who did not think his girl's name would bring him good luck. Fathers like to name a claim for the baby. States and towns, politicians, poets, steamboats, kings, queens, rivers, islands, and even days in the week are names used. The incidents or circumstances under which the mine is located often have an influence in naming a claim. The following is an illustration. The writer and four others once while prospecting, several years ago, made a location, and the question came up as to what we should name it. Various names were suggested, but were unsatisfactory. "I have it," said one of the party, "Four of us are Masons; let us name it the 'Four Masons.'"

The name having been agreed upon and the general course of the vein noted, the stake is driven. It is usually a pine board. Miners, in locating a property, follow no special formula. They put on the date, name, and boundary in such a way that any one can readily understand their intention. Suppose the location be made June 1, and the locators are John Smith and William Jones, and the name chosen is the "Boston," the side of the stake will have a roughly written inscription running something in this order:

BOSTON LODE.

Located June 1, 1888.

We, the undersigned locaters, hereby claim by right of discovery this 1st day of June, 1888, on this lode, lead, vein or deposit of mineral-bearing rock, known as the "Boston" lode, the following: Running 750 feet in a northeasterly direction from this, the location stake, and 750 feet in a southwesterly direction, and 150 feet each side.

(Signed) JOHN SMITH,
WM. JONES, Locaters.

Some poor fellow starting out with his humble outfit is pretty sure to find something rich. His name is heralded as a bonanza king. Romantic stories are written about him, and his name becomes famous. How did he get his start? With pick and shovel, climbing the rugged peaks, often hungry and cold. Year in and year out he may have searched in vain, but at last the precious treasures of the mountains are his. But some never find it.

It's an old story in the mining camp to hear some fellow say that if he should strike it rich that season he would visit his people in the East, which perchance he has not done for ten, fifteen or even twenty years. But he does not strike it, and year after year he drifts further away from the thoughts and associations of his childhood. There are fortunes for some and poverty for others. The question often comes by letter from the East, "Can I make money in the mines?" There is only one fair and honest answer, "Nobody knows; you must try for yourself."

WILL C. FERRIL.

A PIG THAT CAUSED A WAR.

A Quarrel in Rhode Island Over a Pig Caused the War of 1812.

Willis J. Abbot in St. Nicholas for July.

It all happened in this wise: Two citizens of Providence, R. I., fell into a most unseemly discussion on account of the lawless trespassings of a pig owned by one of them. The aggrieved party possessed a fine garden, in which it was his custom to spend his hours of leisure, weeding, grafting, and transplanting the flowers and vegetables in which he delighted. But often, as he entered his garden in the evening, his ears would be saluted with a grunt and a rustle, and the fat form of his neighbor's pig might be seen making a hasty flight from the garden in which it had been placidly rooting all day.

In high dudgeon the gardener sought his neighbor and complained of the pig's frequent visits, declaring that a little time spent in repairing the pig-sty would restrain the animal's roving propensities. But to this the owner of the pig responded that if his neighbor would keep his rickety fences in proper repair, the pig might take its daily airing without temptation, and the garden would not be endangered.

Repeated misdeeds on the part of the pig fanned the smoldering fires of dissension into the flames of open hostility. At last the crisis came. The owner of the garden, rising unusually early one morning, discovered the pig contentedly munching the last of a fine bed of tulip-bulbs. Flesh and blood could stand it no longer. Seizing a pitchfork which lay near at hand, the outraged gardener plunged its sharp tines into the hapless pig, and bore the body, thus fatally impaled, to the stye, where it met the gaze of its owner an hour or two later. Thereafter it was war to the knife between the two neighbors.

Now, what had all this to do with the war of 1812? The answer is simple. The two neighbors belonged to the political party known as the federalists.

Through all the outrages that Great Britain inflicted upon the United States, while seamen were being impressed, American vessels stopped on the high seas, and while every possible indignity was being committed against the flag of the United States, the federalists remained friendly to Great Britain, and contested every proposition for the declaration of war.

But the democratic party was eager for war, and as British oppression became more unbearable the strength of the democrats increased. It so happened that the election district in which the two neighbors lived had been about equally divided between democrats and federalists, but the latter party had always succeeded in carrying the election. But in 1811 the owner of the garden was a candidate for the legislature on the federalist ticket. His neighbor had always voted that ticket; but now, with his mind filled with the bitter recollection of the death of his pig, he cast his ballot for the democrat. When the ballots were counted the democrat was found to be elected by a majority of one.

When the newly-elected legislator took his seat, his first duty was to vote for a United States senator. He cast his vote for the candidate of the democrats, who was also elected by a majority of one. When this senator took his place in the United States senate he found the question of war with Great Britain pending, and after a long and bitter discussion it came to a vote. The democrats voted for war, and the federalists against it. As a result of the voting, war was declared—again by a majority of one vote.

TWO MORE GOOD SCHOLARS.—Leave out the name of one child in the list of pupils promoted, and the omission will be heard from before noon by THE OREGONIAN. In yesterday's list, the names of Hildegarde Plummer and Ross Plummer were published in the list of those promoted from seventh grade, B. Harrison street, but did not appear in the list of those who stood highest in their respective classes. It happened that both these scholars, children of Dr. O. P. S. Plummer, were the star pupils of their class, each receiving 97.5 per cent. on final examination.

...HARBORS.

...Made by the Senate...

...MILLION ADDED.

the headlands near the mouth of the Umpqua river, Oregon.

Senate bill to establish four additional life-saving stations in Oregon and Washington territory.

There were also thirty-eight private pension bills taken from the calendar and passed, all of them house bills except one, the senate bill increasing the pension of Wm. J. Warren to $100 a month.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Continuation of the Consideration of the Mills Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The house opened this morning with Speaker Carlisle in the chair. The bill for payment of Fourth of July claims was taken up and passed.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill. A motion of Breckenridge of Arkansas to increase the rate of duty on flaxseed and linseed oil from 10 to 15 cents per gallon was agreed to.

Breckenridge of Arkansas offered an amendment increasing from 4 to 5 cents per pound the duty on licorice paste or rolls; agreed to.

On motion of Breckenridge the amendment was adopted fixing the duty on licorice juice at 25 per cent. advalorum.

Dingley of Maine moved to reduce the duty on bichromate of potash from 2⅝ cents to 1 cent per pound; rejected.

After considerable debate, Farquahar's amendment increasing the duty on acetate of lead, white lead, orange mineral and red lead was rejected.

The china section was passed over informally, to be hereafter reverted to.

On motion of Bynum of Indiana, the duty on glazed or enameled tiles was reduced from 50 to 45 per cent. ad valorem, notwithstanding the earnest protests of Buchanan and Lehebach of New Jersey.

After disposing of four pages of the bill, the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

NORTHWESTERN NOTES.

Proposed Change in the Work of Improvement at Yaquina Bay.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Oregon amendments, reported by the senate committee on commerce, to the river and harbor bill, have been agreed to by the senate.

The war department has, through Gen. Duane, chief of engineers, notified Representative Hermann that his request has been acted upon respecting modification of the project for improvement of Yaquina bay, Oregon, so as to provide for the construction of a north jetty, as the south jetty is now nearing completion. The proposition of Mr. Hermann was referred by the department to Capt. William Young, of the corps of engineers, the officer in charge of that improvement. His report reached the war department to-day, and in reply he has been instructed by telegraph to provide for the north jetty in the estimate for Yaquina bay, to be submitted with his annual report. Representative Hermann will propose a like recommendation for an additional jetty at Coos bay and the Coquille river when the jetties are further advanced toward completion.

Dr. J. H. Pope was to-day appointed postmaster of Lebanon, Oregon.

Representative Hermann secured a pension to-day for George W. Fordney, a soldier of the late war, now residing at Roseburg, Oregon.

Postoffices were established to-day at Denning, Whatcom county, and at Johnson, Whitman county, Washington territory. Mrs. S. B. Denning and Elizabeth Noyer were appointed postmistresses of the respective offices.

John A. Carter was to-day appointed postmaster at Wells, Benton county, Oregon, in place of Wm. F. Cauthorn, resigned.

SPEECHES BY HARRISON.

The General Addresses a Delegation of Veterans.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 30.—A delegation representing the Marquette club of Chicago called on Gen. Harrison this afternoon, and presented resolutions congratulating him on securing the nomination, and pledging their honest efforts to elect him as president of the United States.

In the evening a body of veteran soldiers of the Union, not representing any particular organization, called at the general's residence to pay their respects. In reply to the address of their spokesman Gen. Harrison spoke briefly, thanking them, and saying there is no class whose confidence and respect he more highly prizes than that of the soldiers. "The fires in which our friendship was united and welded," said he, "were too hot for the bond ever to be broken. No army was ever assembled in the world's history that was gathered from higher impulses than the army of the Union. We went, not as partisans, but as patriots into this strife which involved the national life. It was as great in its muster out as in the brilliant work which was done in the field. When the war was over the soldier was not left at the tavern. Every man had, in some humble home, a chair by some fireside where he was loved, and towards whom his heart went forward with a quickstep. [Applause.] And so this great army that had rallied for the defense and preservation of the country was disbanded without tumult or riot, or any public disturbance. It covered the country with the mantle of its protection when it needed it, as the snows of spring cover early vegetation, and when the warm sun of peace shown upon it, it disappeared as the snow sinks in the earth, to refresh and vivify the summer's growth. They found their homes; they carried their brawn and intellect into all the pursuits of peace. They added their great impulse to that great wave of prosperity which has swept over the country ever since. [Applause.] But in nothing was this war greater than in that we led a race into freedom and brought those whom we had conquered in the struggle into the full enjoyment of restored citizenship, and shared again with them the responsibilities and duties of a restored government." [Applause.]

KIND WORDS FOR THE NEGRO.

Later in the evening the Harrison club, a colored organization, called upon Gen. Harrison, and in response to an address from their leader, Gen. Harrison said:

"I have sincere respect for and deep interest in the colored people of the United States. My memory goes back to the time when slavery existed in the Southern states. I have seen the progress which has been made in legislation relating to your race, and the progress that the race itself has made since that day. I have lived not only to see that, but to see that race emancipated and slavery extinct. Nothing gives me more pleasure, among the great results of the war, than this. History will give a prominent place in the story of this great war to the fact that it resulted in making all men free, and gave to you equal civil rights. Nothing gives me so much gratification as a republican as to feel that in all the steps that led to this great result the republican party sympathized with you, pioneered for you in legislation, and was the architect of those great measures of relief which have so much ameliorated your condition. I remember your faithfulness during the time of the war. I remember your faithful services to the army. As we were advancing through an unknown country we could always depend upon the faithfulness of the black man. Many times in the darkness of night have those faithful men crept to our lines and given us information of the approach of the enemy. I rejoice in all that you have accomplished since you have been free. I again thank you for your presence here, and will be glad to take by the hand any of you who desire to do the same." [Great applause.]

Gen. Lew Wallace has undertaken the work of writing a sketch of Gen. Harrison's life, which will be pushed as rapidly as possible, and will be published by a Philadelphia house.

DOUBTFUL CONNECTICUT.

A Democratic Congressman Who is Alarmed at the Situation.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Congressman Vance of the First district of Connecticut, speaking of the situation in his state, said: "I have just returned from my state and I am very much worried over the outlook. The people are for protection before they are for anything else, and I hear a good many democrats talking in a doubtful way about supporting the ticket, on account of the Mills bill. The cry of free trade has frightened them. Among the number are some very intelligent men—men you would suppose would not talk unless they knew what they were talking about. There is only one way to democratic success next fall, and that is by carrying Connecticut. That can never be done unless the fight is made hot and heavy from start to finish."

Ayer's Ague Cure is warranted to cure all malarial disorders, when taken according to directions. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, June 30.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.—Past twenty-four hours include: 15,050 ctls of wheat, 2047 bbls flour, 688 ctls oats, 47,776 lbs wool, 475 ctls barley, 477 lbs hides, 87 pkgs eggs, and 13 pkgs butter.

WHEAT—The market shows but little life. Buyers are only taking for future wants where sellers' terms are somewhere near the market value. The Br ship King Cenric has completed loading and started down river this afternoon.

FREIGHTS — Neglected; no new business reported.

SUGARS—Advanced yesterday ⅛c all round, and to-day another ⅛c. Market firm; cash now for bbls: Extra C, 6⅛c; golden C, 5⅞c; dry granulated, 7⅛c; cube, crushed, and powdered, 7⅛c.

EGGS—Very good call and the stock is a light one. Prices are well held to-day. Quote 25c.

CHICKENS—The range is $2 50@5, the extreme being for the best old.

POTATOES—There is an ample supply of old, with receipts very light. Dealers get stock as needed at 35@40c per sack. New California increase in sale slowly, now selling at 90c@$1 per cental.

ONIONS—The market is well supplied with California sorts which are being sold out at 1c. The request is as usual.

EXPORTS—To San Francisco per str Columbia: 14,019 ctls wheat, 400 qr sks flour, 409,490 lbs wool, 3820 lbs hides, 470 lbs pelts, 2250 lbs butter, 422 pkgs barrel stock, 45 bdls hazel hoops, 7 cs cassimeres, 2 cs flannels, 5 bls blankets, 129,674 lbs scrap iron, 60 bbls glucose.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges in light supply and firm. Navel sell at $5, seedlings and Riversides $4 50, and Los Angeles $4. Lemons have been in ample supply, but have sold higher at $6@6 50. The best cherries sell at $1 per 10-lb box and are not in large supply. Inferior rather plentiful at lower prices. Fresh stock peaches sell a $1 10, apricots $1 10 and apples $2, all being imported. Peaches $2.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage is still quoted 1¾c and cauliflower $1. Tomatoes $1. Bartlett pears $2 25. Plums $1 50. Onions $1. Cucumbers $1.

BUTTER—The range for best brine or good roll is 22½@25c, poor to fair stock being a drag at 15@20c. While receipts are liberal enough the home call has improved, less stock being shipped away.

POULTRY—Chickens have come forward more freely of late and the market closes lower, the figure for old being $4 50 and for young $2 25@3. In old this is a drop of $1@1 50 a week. The prospect for a full supply appears to be a good one, so that values rest on an easy basis. For other poultry there is a light call and that mostly for young stocks. Geese are quoted dull at $6@7. For ducks $5@6 is had for good old and $3@3 50 for young of small size. Young turkeys can be sold in a small way at 16@18c. The call for young is almost entirely from restaurants, yet it has so far taken all received.

HIDES, ETC.—Not much of a movement, and the market is without feature. Quotations of leading sorts are: Dry beef hides 8@10c per lb, culls 6@7c, kip and calf 8@10c, green salted 4@5c, kip and calf 6c, culls one-third off; valley deerskins 30@35c, and Eastern Oregon 25@30c for summer and winter; elk skins 20@22c, sheep pelts 20@80c for short to medium wooled, 90c@1 25 for long and 10@12c for murrain; beaver 75c to $2 per lb; bear 00c to $8 brown and 50c to $12 black. Tallow quoted 3@3½c.

HAY—By the receipt of eight cars by rail, dealers have filled the void in stocks of good to choice timothy. For this $19 is still quoted, the market being about steady. Inferior finds a slow call at $11@13.

According to the *Commercial Bulletin*, of New York, the fire loss of the United States and Canada during the month of May amounted to $9,188,600, against $10,636,500 for the corresponding period of 1887—a decrease of nearly $1,500,000.

A San Francisco report of Wednesday says: Monthly options challenged the call board yesterday to a catch-as-catch-can wrestling match for the championship, and was thrown so quickly that it gave up for the time being, at least. True, if something is not done, the call board will have the sign, "To Let" hanging out of the front window, for at present there is not enough business done even to starve upon, but it is evident the majority do not approve of the proposed remedy for this state of affairs, and so the matter rests.

Boston Wool Report.

From circular of Hallowell & Coburn of June 22: The receipts of domestic during the week have shown some increase over the previous week, but are still far below the corresponding period of previous years, showing that movements in the new clip on the part of both eastern dealers and manufacturers are of a strictly conservative character. There is no disposition to speculate at the extreme prices asked in the west, and dealers cannot see their way clear to come out whole in buying new wool at these prices and turning it over in this market. The condition of the markets for woolen goods and for the raw material on the seaboard certainly offer no inducement to operations in the new clip at the present time nor are the prospects ahead favorable for an immediate change from the stagnation into which the markets have been thrown by the agitation of the tariff question and the uncertainty in regard to what the result of the agitation will be.

The transactions in wool during the past week on this market have been 1,704,300 lbs of all kinds. A small and unsatisfactory trade. There is no great inquiry for any particular class of wool, and the new wools arriving are attracting only a slight attention. The opening of the London sales at firm and advancing prices has had no effect on markets here. The counteracting influences are too strong here. Responsible dealers have stated that when selling during the past week a less price has had to be taken than at any time during the year. This is particularly true of pulled wools and territory fleeces. Fine washed fleeces and combing and delaine selections are in small supply, and about previous prices are being obtained. It will be readily seen that the present condition of our market is not encouraging to dealers and the confidence of previous years at this season is entirely lacking. The effect of such a state of affairs as rules here must in time affect Western markets and cause farmers and local dealers there to accept lower prices.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The following special report of the real estate market is furnished THE OREGONIAN by J. Fred Clark & Sons, real estate agents:

It is almost surprising that real estate transactions have maintained the volume shown week by week during the past month when it is remembered that two out of three appointments made with brokers have been broken by reason of squally and uncertain weather. It shows, however, that there is real vitality in the market, and that there is a steady, widespread confidence, which rain may deter but cannot wash away.

The transactions of the week corresponding to the past one were:

	Deeds.	Amount.
1886	27	$ 51,027 70
1887	51	85,352 40
1888	52	115,538 11

Examination of the analysis below will show that the main business, in number and amount of transactions, is in "country and suburban," the great bulk of which is really suburban, being fringes of Portland, East Portland and Albina. It will also be observed that there is a somewhat better proportionate showing in Portland properties. It is safe to predict that the holiday months, July and August, will make a better showing than ever before witnessed during those months, and that from the early fall to the end of the year there will be heavier business done than was ever seen in any four months in Portland. This may seem like a bold affirmation, but to those who study the various agencies operating for Portland's advancement it will appear as a natural sequence, result following cause.

DISTRIBUTION OF DEEDS.

	Deeds.	*Amount.*
Country and suburban	25	$ 68,844 11
City proper and westward	2	12,450 00
Couch and northward	3	5,000 00
Caruthers and southward	3	10,300 00
East Portland	10	15,083 00
Albina	6	2,000 00
Total deeds of transfer	52	$115,538 11
Mortgages	27	61,066 31
Releases	3	3,420 00

★ Cured In Three Days ★

In July, 1886, I was taken sick at the dinner table with terrible distress in my stomach. Before this I had been hearty and strong. For fourteen days I kept getting worse, despite the efforts of two doctors. I lost in weight in that time 40 pounds, and was satisfied that I could live but a few days. My trouble was **Stomach and Liver Complaint,** resulting in an attack of Bilious Colic. At this time I saw Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy advertised and sent for a bottle. I also sent for my physician and told him that I was going to try the Favorite Remedy. He examined it and told me to use it three days and let him know the result. In the three days I walked four miles, and have been on my feet ever since. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy saved my life. I have used five bottles and have recommended it to others with good results.

W. S. BITZER, State Mills, Ross Co., O.

DR. D. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY.
Prepared at Rondout, N. Y. Price $1; 6 for $5.
SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, Portland, Or., Agents.

FLY SCREENS THE ONLY PERMANENT, [illegible]

LOOK YOUNG!

Laurelle Oil,

PREVENTS TENDENCY TO

WRINKLES,

—OR—

Ageing of Skin.

Preserves a youthful, plump, fresh condition of features. If you desire a transparent, clear, fresh Complexion, free from blemish, or roughness, use **LAURELLE OIL,** it cures and prevents cracking, chapping, roughness or coarseness of skin. Keeps face, neck and hands soft, plump. Preserves the tone, life and transparent glow of the skin as in youth. This is a remarkable article; though called an oil is more the nature of an expressed juice, and is a superb tonic and elegant *dressing for the Hair and Whiskers,* which it stimulates and tones. Without grease, yet keeps the hair and whiskers soft, glossy, luxuriant and vigorous. $1.00 at Druggists or by Express, free of Express charge. E. S. WELLS, Chemist, Jersey City.

GRAY HAIR

If it is desired to gradually darken or restore hair to its original color use **WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.** Restores GRAY HAIR to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No grease nor oil. A tonic restorative. Prevents the hair coming out; cleanses, strengthens and heals scalp. 50c. and $1 at Druggists. The $1.00 size sent prepaid by Ex. for $1.00.
E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

S.S.S.

No Mercury,

No Potash,

Or any other Mineral Poison.

It is Nature's Remedy, made exclusively from Roots and Herbs.

It is perfectly Harmless.

It is the only remedy known to the world that has ever yet *Cured contagious Blood Poison in all its stages.*

It cures Mercurial Rheumatism, Cancer, Scrofula, and other blood diseases heretofore considered incurable. It cures any disease caused from impure blood. It is now prescribed by thousands of the best physicians in the United States, as a tonic. We append the statement of a few:

"I have used S. S. S. on patients convalescing from fever and from measles with the best results. J. N. CHENEY, M. D., Ellaville, Ga."

BARNES, GA.—Willie White was afflicted with scrofula seven years. I prescribed S. S. S., and to-day he is a fat and robust boy. C. PARKER, M. D.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 15, 1885.—I have taken three bottles of Swift's Specific for secondary blood poison. It acts much better than potash or any other remedy I have ever used. B. F. WINFIELD, M. D., Formerly of Sussex Co., Va.

DR. E. J. HALE, the well-known druggist and physician, of Nashville, Howard County, Ark., writes: "Having some knowledge as to what S. S. S. is composed of, I can safely recommend it as the remedy for all skin diseases, it matters not what the name may be."

We have a book giving a history of this wonderful remedy, and its cures, from all over the world, which will convince you that all we say is true, and which we will mail free on application. No family should be without it. We have another on Contagious Blood Poison, sent on same terms.

Write us a history of your case, and our physician will advise with you by letter, in strictest confidence. We will not deceive you knowingly.

For sale by all druggists.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.
New York, 756 Broadway.
London, Eng., 35 Snow Hill.

EST'D 1862.
TANSILL'S PUNCH
5c CIGAR

PLUMMER & BYERLEY

Druggists and Chemists,
And Dealers in

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS

Agent for R. W. Tansill & Co's Cigars.
Corner of First and Main Sts., Portland.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with self-adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.

The Oregon Fire and Marine Insurance Company

OF PORTLAND.

ASSETS	$361,688 75
CASH CAPITAL	220,100 00
NET SURPLUS	98,571 93

PRINCIPAL OFFICE
Northeast Corner Second and Stark Streets

REMOVED TO 50 STARK ST.

UNION INSURANCE CO.,

Fire and Marine,
Of San Francisco.

CAPITAL, - - - $750,000
JAMES S. REED, Agent.

The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company,

OF LIVERPOOL.

☞ Agency in Portland at No. 5 First street.
PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve fund (in addition)	375,000
Deposit in Oregon	10,000

MARKETS.

PACIFIC MARKET.

M. M. SPAULDING. THOS. PAPWORTH.
SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,
Butchers and Packers. Dealers in all kinds of meat.
Corner Third and Ash streets.

A. H. JOHNSON,

Central Market, 83 First Street.
Wholesale Butcher and Packer.
Special attention paid to supplying ships. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

W. W. SPAULDING,

(Successor to J. S. Keller & Co.)
Corner First and Madison Streets, Portland.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fresh and [illegible] Cured Meats.

O'SHEA BROS.,

Wholesale Butchers and Packers, and Retail Dealers in All Kinds of Meats.
Special attention given to supplying ships.
Intersection Third, A and Ash Streets.

T. J. UHLMAN,

Rainier Market, Butcher and Packer.
Dealer in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats.
[illegible] Park street, corner D, Portland, Or.

TRANSPORTATION LINES.

FOR ASTORIA! FAST TIME!

Steamer Telephone!

(Leaves foot of Alder St., Portland.)
Fare to Astoria, $1; Round Trip, $1 50.

Leave Portland:		Leave Astoria:	
Sunday	8 A.M.	Monday	6:00 A.M.
Tuesday	7 A.M.	Tuesday	2:30 P.M.
Wednesday,	7:00 A.M.	Wednesday	7:00 P.M.
Thursday	11:30 P.M.	Friday	7:00 P.M.
Saturday	7 A.M.	Saturday	2:30 P.M.

TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS—ROUND TRIP DAYS.

Close connections at Kalama to the Sound; at Astoria with the "General Miles" for Ilwaco, Oysterville and Gray's Harbor; at Portland with the O. & C. R.R. and Westside trains, P. & W. V. R. R., Vancouver and Oregon City boats and Eastern-bound trains.

STEAMER FLEETWOOD.

FAST TIME
—BETWEEN—

TACOMA and SEATTLE.

DAILY, EXCEPT SATURDAY.
Close connections for Seattle with N. P. trains, leaving Portland at 2 o'clock A. M.
Buy your tickets to Tacoma only. Check baggage to Tacoma Wharf. Z. J. HATCH, Agent.

Portland & Willamette Valley Railway.

EIGHTEEN

[illegible]

Time Occupied 9 minutes.
To Southern Portland, 5:50, 7:40, 9:00, 10:30 A.M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:40, 8:30, 10:30 P.M.
From Southern Portland, 6:41, 8:36 and 10:07 A.M., 1:10, 3:36, 6:31, 7:21, 10:06 and 11:07 P.M.
Round Trip 15c. Single Tickets 10c. Commutation Tickets 10c. round trip.

Time Occupied 11 minutes.
To Fulton, Southwest Portland, 5:50, 7:40, 9:00 and 10:30 A.M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:40, 8:30 and 10:30 P.M.
From Fulton, 6:38, 8:34, 10:05 A.M., 1:08, 3:35, 6:29, 7:19, 10:04 and 11:05 P.M.
Round Trip 15c. Single Tickets 10c. Commutation Tickets 10c. round trip.

To Riverview Cemetery, 5:50, 7:40, 9:00 and 10:30 A.M.; 2:15, 5:15, 6:40, 8:30 and 10:30 P.M.
From Cemetery, 6:37, 8:32, 10:02 A.M.; 1:06, 3:33, 6:28, 7:17, 10:02 and 11:03 P.M.
Round Trip 20c. Single Tickets 14c.

Time Occupied 18 minutes.
To Palatine Hill and Riverdale, 5:50, 7:40, 9 and 10:30 A.M.; 2:15, 5:15, 6:40, 8:30 and 10:30 P.M.
From Palatine Hill, 6:34, 8:28, 9:53 A.M.; 1:00, 3:29, 6:21, 7:05, 9:58 and 10:58 P.M.
Round Trip 22c. Single Tickets 15c. Commutation Tickets 15c, round trip.

Time Occupied 14 minutes.
To Riverside formerly White House, 5:50, 7:40, 9:00, 10:30 A.M.; 2:15, 5:15, 6:40, 8:30 and 10:30 P.M.
From Riverside, 6:32, 8:25, 9:51 A.M.; and 12:57, 3:26, 5:30, 7:10, 9:55 and 10:55 P.M.
Round Trip 25c. Single Tickets 20c. Commutation Tickets 20c, round trip.

Time Occupied 30 minutes.
To Oswego, 5:50, 7:40, 9:00 and 10:30 A.M., and 2:15, 5:15 and 8:30 P.M.
From Oswego, 6:23, 8:15, 9:35 A.M.; 12:45, 3:15, 6:10 and 9:43 P.M.
Round Trip 25c. Single Tickets 20c. Commutation Tickets 20c, round trip.

WILLIAM REID, Vice President.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

—ON—

UPPER WILLAMETTE RIVER,

"CITY OF SALEM STEAMER,"
BETWEEN
Portland, Oregon City, Butteville, Champoeg and Ray's,

And Return Same Day by Railway,

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.

Alder Street Wharf	7:00 A. M.	ROUND TRIP, $1 25, to and from Portland. Good for Railway or Steamer.
Oswego	7:46 A. M.	
Oregon City	8:25 A. M.	
Boone's Ferry	10:30 A. M.	
Butteville	11:15 A. M.	
Champoeg	11:45 A. M.	
Rogers (Newberg)	12:15 P. M.	
Ray's Landing	1:00 P. M.	
Fulquartz (per Railway)	1:30 P. M.	
Portland (per Railway)	3:45 Arrive	

Or Leave Portland by P. & W. V. Railway at 10:30 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and return same day by Steamer, reaching Portland at 6 P. M.

40 Miles Steamer & 30 Miles Railway.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.—ALASKA ROUTE.

Leave San Francisco Broadway Wharf, No. 1, 9 A. M.	Leave Seattle A. M., Port Townsend and Victoria, P. M.	Leave Portl'd by rail at 11 A. M.	Leave Portl'd by steamer P. M.	Leave Tacoma 4 A. M. Seattle 8 A. M.	Due bck Victoria and Port Townsend.	Due back Tacoma	Due at San Francisco A. M.
Str Mexico, Mar. 9	Str Ancon, Mar. 12	Mar. 11	......	Mar. 12	Mar. 30	Mar. 30	Apr. 3
Str Mexico, Apr. 6	Str Ancon, Apr. 9	Apr. 8	......	Apr. 9	Apr. 27	Apr. 27	May 1
Str Mexico, Apr. 20	Str G. W. Elder, Apr. 23	Apr. 21	Apr. 20	......	May 11	......	May 15
Str Mexico, May 4	Str Ancon, May 7	May 6	......	May 7	May 25	May 25	May 29
Str Mexico, May 18	Str G. W. Elder, May 21	May 19	May 18	......	June 8	......	June 12
Str Mexico, June 1	Str Ancon, June 4	June 3	......	June 4	June 22	June 22	June 26
Str Mexico, June 15	Str G. W. Elder, June 18	June 16	June 15	......	July 6	......	July 10
Str Mexico, June 29	Str Ancon, July 1	June 30	......	July 1	July 20	July 20	July 24
Str Mexico, July 13	Str G. W. Elder, July 16	July 14	July 13	......	Aug. 3	......	Aug. 7
Str Mexico, July 27	Str Ancon, July 30	July 29	......	July 30	Aug. 17	Aug. 17	Aug. 21
Str Mexico, Aug. 10	Str G. W. Elder, Aug. 13	Aug. 11	Aug. 10	......	Aug. 31	......	Sept. 4
Str Mexico, Aug. 24	Str Ancon, Aug. 27	Aug. 26	......	Aug. 27	Sept. 14	Sept. 14	Sept. 18
Str Mexico, Sept. 7	Str G. W. Elder, Sept. 10	Sept. 8	Sept. 7	......	Sept. 28	......	Oct. 2
Str Mexico, Sept. 21	Str Ancon, Sept. 24	Sept. 23	......	Sept. 24	Oct. 12	Oct. 12	Oct. 16

The steamer Ancon starts from Tacoma and the steamer Idaho from Portland. Freight for Alaska from Portland, for the steamer Ancon, should be shipped from Portland via the Northern Pacific Railroad to Tacoma, care of steamer Ancon, on or before the Thursday previous to date of sailing from Tacoma. San Francisco passengers change steamer at Port Townsend.

A. D. CHARLTON, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. P. R. R., Portland.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen'l Agents, San Francisco.

FOR GRAY'S HARBOR.

Str. MILES (W. P. WHITCOMB, Master)

Leaves Astoria every Tuesday morning. Ordinary Freight must arrive at Astoria Monday morning.

Fare, $5; Fast Freight, $7 00 per ton; other freight $5 00 per ton.

Apply to J. KAMM, Portland, Or.
J. H. D. GRAY, Agt., Astoria, Or.

Cut Rates—R. R. and Steamship Tickets

OFFICE—142 FRONT STREET.
CHEAP RATES to Seattle, Tacoma, San Francisco and All Points East.
23jelm CHAS. T. BATTELLE, Agent.

Vancouver Transportation Co's

Strs. Lurline or Undine,

Capt. James T. Gray, leave Portland at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and Vancouver at 8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage, apply on board at foot of Taylor st.
☞ Towing between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

COWLITZ ROUTE.

For Freeport (via Willamette Slough), touching at St. Helens and way points, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Str. Joseph Kellogg, 7 A. M. For Toledo, touching at St. Helens and way points, Str. Toledo, Monday and Thursday at 5 A. M. South side of dock at foot of Taylor street.

OREGON CITY
OSWEGO
MILWAUKIE
Str. LATONA from Taylor st. daily 10 A.M., 4 P. M.; Sunday 10 A.M., 5:45 P. M. From Oregon City daily 7:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.; Sunday 8 A.M., 4 P.M.

DR. WARREN'S

[illegible]

The oldest, best and most palatable preparation of Cascara (Rhamnus Purshiana), cures Habitual Constipation and its attendant train of ills—Dyspepsia, Hemorrhoids, Anaemia, Nervous Prostration, etc.; prepares the system to withstand the attacks of all Germ Diseases, as Smallpox, Typhoid Fever, Consumption, etc., and when taken for some time in small, frequently repeated doses, the Ancient's dream of renewed youth [illegible] realized. ☞ Sold by all dealers in medicine. [illegible]

BANKS.

Portland Trust Company

OF OREGON.
No. 40 Third Street, Ainsworth Block.

Acts as general agent, trustee or attorney for individuals or corporations, and as assignee or receiver.

Money to loan and advances made on mortgage or other security.

Holds property in trust and cares for the same pending litigation or settlement of conflicting interests.

Assumes the general care of real estate, with strict economy as to expenditures for repairs. Collects rents, interest, dividends, bills, accounts or income.

Pays taxes, assessments and insurance premiums.

Deeds insurance policies, and other valuable papers safely kept at moderate charges.

Receipts for and safely keeps wills in burglar-proof vaults, without charge.

Acts as registrar and transfer agent for the stocks and bonds of other corporations.

All trust funds are kept separate and apart from the company's assets, and all trusts carefully and economically administered.

ALLEN NOYES, President.
H. L. PITTOCK, Vice-President.
BENJ. I. COHEN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Northwest Loan and Trust Co.

No. 15 Stark St., Portland, Oregon.
(Capital $150,000.)
Interest Paid on Savings Deposits.

This company is authorized by its charter to:
Execute trusts of every description;
Act as Assignee, Receiver, Guardian, Executor and Administrator, or in any other fiduciary capacity;
Assume the care of real estate, collect rents, interest, dividends, etc.;
Receipt for wills, and keep them safely without charge;
All trust funds kept separate and apart from the other assets of the company.
Money loaned on improved real estate.

PARTIAL LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS:

Geo. H. Williams	W. W. Thayer
Geo. B. Markle, Jr	R. D. Shattuck
Jas. K. Kelley	W. H. Holcomb
Theo. Wygant	C. A. Alisky
J. H. Smith	A. C. A. Perkes
Richard Williams	S. B. Willey
H. L. Pittock	Van B. DeLashmutt
H. Thielsen	D. S. Tuthill
D. F. Sherman	Chas. E. Sitton
Herbert Bradley	A. E. Borthwick
W. Mackenzie	J. Thorburn Ross
Buell Lamberson	F. D. Chamberlain
E. C. Wheeler, F. Portl'nd	Benj. Miller, Philadelphia
Benj. Douglass, New York	David Bennett King, N. Y.

Ainsworth National Bank,

OF PORTLAND—Cor. Third and Oak.
L. L. HAWKINS, President. W. K. SMITH, Vice-Presid'nt. J. P. MARSHALL, Cashier.
U. S. Depositary and Financial Agent.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Exchange bought and sold on all the principal cities in Europe. Also, facilities for Telegraphic Transfer. Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points. Highest market rates on Hong Kong Exchange.
SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT connected with the Bank. Safes Rented on easy terms.

GERMAN Savings & Loan Society,

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

LOANS MONEY ON CITY, SUBURBAN AND farming property.
B. GOLDSMITH, Agent.
10j1m 114 First Street.

The Oregon National Bank,

OF PORTLAND.
(Successors to Metropolitan Savings Bank.)
CAPITAL PAID IN, - - $100,000
Transacts a General Banking Business.
ACCOUNTS kept subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and N. York.
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
VAN B. DeLASHMUTT, President
GEO. B. MARKLE, JR., Vice-President
D. F. SHERMAN, Cashier

Directors:

Judge W. W. Thayer,	H. W. Scott,
Judge E. D. Shattuck,	H. Thielsen,
Hon. Richard Williams,	Ralph Kauffman,
Van B. DeLashmutt,	C. H. Dodd,
Geo. B. Markle, Jr.	

Commercial National Bank,

OF PORTLAND.

General Banking Business Transacted.
President, D. P. THOMPSON
Vice-President, R. M. WADE
Cashier, R. L. DURHAM
Assistant Cashier, H. C. WORTMAN

Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfer sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, Omaha, St. Paul, San Francisco and all principal places throughout the Northwest.

Exchange sold on principal cities in Europe and on Hong Kong.

Collections receive prompt attention.

Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.
Paid Up Capital, $2,425,000
Reserve, 500,000
Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Vancouver, B. C.

A General Banking and Exchange business transacted; Loans made; Bills Discounted; Commercial Credits granted; Deposits received on current account subject to check; also on special deposit.

GEO. GOOD, Acting Manager.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business.
INTEREST allowed on time deposits.
COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.
EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hong Kong.

Merchants National Bank,

PORTLAND, OREGON.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
President, JAMES STEEL
Vice-President, J. LOEWENBERG
Cashier, J. A. MACRUM

SELLS SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS, and ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the United States.

DRAWS BILLS OF EXCHANGE on London, Liverpool, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, and all the principal cities of Europe; also on Hong Kong.

COLLECTIONS MADE on all accessible points.

The Oregon & Washington Mortgage Savings Bank.

51 FIRST STREET, PORTLAND, OR.

Rates of Interest on Deposits:

THREE MONTHS	4	per cent.
SIX MONTHS	5	per cent.
NINE MONTHS	5½	per cent.
ONE YEAR	6	per cent.

LOANED ON MORTGAGES: $7,597,721 IN 11 YEARS.

Correspondence is solicited, and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to WILLIAM REID, President.

City, County and School Bonds Wanted.

First National Bank,

OF PORTLAND.
Designated Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States.
President, HENRY FAILING
Vice-President, H. W. CORBETT
Cashier, G. E. WITHINGTON
Assistant Cashier, H. J. CORBETT

Letters of Credit Issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfer sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco and the principal points in the Northwest.

Sight and Time Bills drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hong Kong.

Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

London and San Francisco Bank,

Limited.
Capital and Reserve, - - $2,375,000
Head Office, 22 Old Broad street, London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business; makes loans, discounts bills, and issues commercial and travelers' credits, available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch, 48 First street.
W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

The Portland National Bank

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Accounts Kept, subject to check.
Sells Exchange on San Francisco and New York.
Makes Collections on favorable terms.
Letters of Credit Issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
WILLIAM REID, President
WM. LOWE, Acting Cashier

FRANK DEKUM, President. W. K. SMITH, Vice-President. H. C. STRATTON, Cashier.

The Portland Savings Bank,

OF PORTLAND, OR.
S. W. COR. SECOND and WASHINGTON.
Pays Interest on Time Deposits.
Loans made on real or personal security.
Acts as trustee for individuals, corporations or estates pending litigation or settlement.

MOXIE

The famous Moxie Nerve Food Beverage slakes the thirst from summer heat, does better and prevents the after effects of liquors and tobacco, removing their odor from the breath at once, gives the weakly and nervous [illegible] powers of endurance and takes away the [illegible] without reaction or [illegible]. For sale everywhere.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.

COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE.

Two trains daily, leaving Ash-st. dock at 10:40 A.M. and 2 P.M. The 10:40 A.M. train runs through to Walla Walla and Dayton, connecting at Wallula Junction with Northern Pacific for Helena, St. Paul and the East. The 2 P.M. train runs through to Pendleton (with through sleepers to Walla Walla) and Baker City, connecting at Huntington with Oregon Short Line for Denver, Council Bluffs, Kansas City and the East. Pullman Palace and Family Sleeping Cars on all through trains. West-bound trains arrive at 7:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.

San Francisco Line.

From Portland. Leaving at 12 Midnight.		From San Francisco. Leaving Spear st. 10 A. M.	
State Cala	June 1, 13, 25	Oregon	June 4, 16, 28
Columbia	June 5, 17, 29	State Cala	June 8, 20
Oregon	June 9, 21	Columbia	June 12, 24

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

To Astoria.—Steamers R. R. Thompson and S. G. Reed leave Ash street dock every day at 11:30 P. M. U. S. mail steamer leaves Ash street daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M., for Astoria.

To Dalles and Cascades.—Leave Ash street 6 A. M., except Sunday.

Dayton and Corvallis.—Leave Portland at 7 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Dayton and way points. Returning, leave Dayton at 6 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. For Albany and way points at 6 A. M. Mondays and Thursdays. Returning, leave Albany Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria.—Steamers Olympian and Alaskan, between Tacoma and Victoria (except Sundays), as follows: Leave Tacoma at 8:30 A. M.; leave Victoria at 5 A. M.

Snake River Points.—The 2 P. M. on Tuesday and Friday connects at Riparia next day with Snake river boat for Lewiston and intermediate points.

☞ Ticket office, First and Oak streets.
A. L. MAXWELL,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TWO FAST TRAINS DAILY!
NO CHANGE OF CARS!

SHORTEST LINE TO CHICAGO
and all points East, via
St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The Northern Pacific R. R.
Is the only line running
Passenger Trains,
Second-Class Sleepers (free of charge),
Luxurious Day Coaches,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
From Portland to the East.

See that your tickets read via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 10:40 A. M. and 2 A. M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at 6:05 P.M. third day.

Pacific Division.—Trains leave Front and G streets daily at 11:05 A. M. and 2 A. M.; arrive at New Tacoma at 6:15 P. M. and 8:30 A. M., connecting with Company's boats for all points on Puget Sound.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, No. 2 Washington street, Portland, Oregon.
☞ Depot, corner First and G Streets.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE TRUE

TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE
BETWEEN

The Pacific and Atlantic.

Its passenger equipment is the finest in the world, consisting of luxurious sleeping cars, having drawing, smoking and bath rooms; comfortable and clean colonist cars, with free sleeping berths for holders of second-class tickets, and the most modern style of day coaches.

Its dining cars and hotels provide the best quality of food in unlimited quantity at reasonable rates.

The variety and grandeur of scenery along its line is unequaled, and in the details of track, train service, etc., nothing is omitted that can add to the safety and comfort of its patrons.

All in all, it gives the best and most serviceable line of travel, whether for business or pleasure, between Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, and all Pacific Coast Points, and Winnipeg, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York, and all Eastern cities.

☞ Through Tickets are issued to all principal points in the United States, Canada and Europe, at the lowest rates.

For detailed information, apply to the following agents of the company:

C. G. McCORD, 8 Washington st., Portland, Or.
E. W. McGINNESS, Seattle, W. T.
E. E. ELLIS, Tacoma, W. T.
D. E. BROWN, District Frt. & Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

☞ Correspondence respectfully solicited.

THE YAQUINA ROUTE.

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD

—AND—

Oregon Development Company's Steamship Line.

225 Miles Shorter—20 Hours Less Time than by any other route.

☞ First-class through passenger and freight line from Portland and all points in the Willamette valley to and from San Francisco.

Willamette River Line of Steamers.

The "Wm. M. Hoag," the "N. S. Bentley," the "Three Sisters," leave Portland 6 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from Messrs. Hulman & Co's dock, 200 and 202 Front street, for Oregon City, Butteville, Champoeg, Salem, Independence, Albany, Corvallis, and intermediate points, making close connection at Albany with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

Time Schedule (except Sundays):

Leave Albany	1:00 P. M.	Leave Yaquina	6:30 A. M.
Leave Corvallis	1:47 P. M.	Leave Corvallis	10:38 A. M.
Arrive Yaquina	5:50 P. M.	Arrive Albany	11:15 A. M.

O. & C. trains connect at Albany and Corvallis.

The above trains connect at Yaquina with the Oregon Development Co's Line of Steamships between Yaquina and San Francisco.

Sailing Dates.

Steamers.	From San Fran	From Yaquina.
Willamette Valy	Friday, June 22	Thurs'y, June 28
Willamette Valy	Tuesday, July 3	Friday, July 13
Willamette Valy	Wedn'y, July 18	Tuesday, July 24
Willamette Valy	Sunday, July 29	

The company reserves the right to change sailing dates without notice.

N. B.—Passengers from Portland and all Willamette Valley points can make close connection with the trains of the Yaquina Route at Albany or Corvallis, and if destined to San Francisco, should arrange to arrive at Yaquina the evening before date of sailing.

Passenger and freight rates always the lowest. For information, apply to Messrs. HULMAN & CO., Freight and Ticket Agents, 200 and 202 Front street, Portland, Oregon; or to C. C. HOGUE, Acting Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Pacific R. R. Co., Corvallis, Oregon.

C. H. HASWELL, Jr.,
Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Development Co., 304 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.

Via Southern Pacific Company's Lines.

THE MT. SHASTA ROUTE.

Time between Portland and San Francisco, 39 hours.
California Express Trains run Daily between
PORTLAND AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Portland	4:00 P. M.	San Francisco	7:40 A. M.
San Francisco	6:30 P. M.	Portland	10:40 A. M.

Local Passenger (daily, except Sunday).

Leave.		Arrive.	
Portland	8:00 A. M.	Eugene	2:40 P. M.
Eugene	9:00 A. M.	Portland	3:45 P. M.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Tourist Sleeping Cars for accommodation of second-class passengers attached to express trains.

The O. & C. R.R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F st.

WEST SIDE DIVISION.
PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.
Mail Train.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Corvallis	12:25 P. M.
Corvallis	1:30 P. M.	Portland	6:15 P. M.

At Albany and Corvallis, connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

Express Train.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Portland	4:50 P. M.	McMinnville	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	9:00 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, corner Pine and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can be procured at company's office, corner Front and F streets, Portland, Oregon.

Freight will not be received for shipment after 5 P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.

E. P. ROGERS, Asst. G. F. & P. Agent.
R. KOEHLER, Manager.

IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

Hauling Ore Discontinued.—Owing to constant rains which have fallen for the past month, the mountains in the vicinity of the Scappoose creek in Columbia county have been thoroughly saturated with water. Hauling the ore from the "iron mountain," which is owned by the Raffety Bros., and situated on the north fork of the Scappoose, has been discontinued, and about 200 tons of ore was hauled out before the wet weather rendered it necessary to close down temporarily. This amount will enable the Portland Reduction Works to continue in operation until the condition of the mountain road will allow the hauling of the ore to be resumed. As July has come, a suspension of the rain may be expected very soon. Hardening of the roads will speedily follow under the sweltering rays of the sun and then teams will again commence transporting the ore from the summit of the iron ridge down to the station or the landing on the slough. Sufficient ore has been loosened at the mine to supply the fluxing material at the Reduction Works for a year, and as rapidly as it is required it will be brought to the city.

Band of Cattle at Large.—Yesterday there was a band of cattle about forty in number landed on the Ash street wharf. A buccaro came down and said he was ready to take charge of them when it suddenly occurred to him that he needed assistance in driving them. Without saying anything he rode off to find some one to help him and he had hardly disappeared before the cattle came trotting up the wharf and started down Front street. When the bold buccaro came back with his assistant they were thunderstruck to learn that the cattle had gone out of sight. Then there was a mounting in hot haste and a clattering of horseshoes on the stone pavement and a shower of sparks as the two riders, taking different routes, galloped away in search of the lost band. A moment after the rain began to fall in torrents and if those young men found the cattle and succeeded in getting them to a slaughter-house it is safe to bet that they all arrived in a cool, moist condition.

Meeting of the Committees.—The executive committee appointed to take charge of the big ratification meeting held Saturday evening, as well as the other committees whose duties were to look after the various details of the demonstration, are entitled to much credit for their earnest labors and efforts. There were only three days in which to complete preparations for the ratification, but the result of the industrial efforts of the members of the committees as well as the effective co-operation of all concerned was shown Saturday evening in a most gratifying manner in the rousing enthusiastic demonstration. This evening there will be a final meeting of the executive committee at the rooms of the republican league, in Mulkey's block, at 8 o'clock. As the purpose of the meeting is to make a final report and to settle all unfinished business, a full attendance is desired. Every member of the committee is requested to be present.

Off to the Mountains.—The weather has not been such of late as to make people wish to fly away to the mountains or seaside, but everyone is expecting it to clear off, and when it does the annual hegira will begin. A few are anticipating the heated term and are starting for the mountains in advance of its arrival. Mr. E. D. McKee and family are off to Foley's springs. Mr. McKee was seen yesterday with a fishingrod under his arm and a fortnight's growth of beard on his face, and seemed to imagine that he was already on the banks of the swift-flowing McKenzie. M. O. Lownsdale and Al Raleigh will be joined in their camp on the Doherty the last of this week by Walter Thompson and Robert Jennings. Many others have everything in readiness for flitting as soon as the thermometer gets high enough to give them an excuse.

Steam Motors Coming.—The ballasting of the railway to Sunnyside is about completed and work will be commenced on the depot and waiting-rooms to-day. House-building has already commenced, and without doubt there will soon be quite a village on the tract. The steam motors which were expected here on the 25th inst., were delayed by a strike in the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, where they were being constructed. It is supposed, however, that they are now on their way, as Mr. Gorrall, one of the principal stockholders in the Willamette Bridge Company, who is now in the city, states that when he left San Francisco it was understood that the motors were to be shipped on the 28th. If they arrive in time the road will be opened on the Fourth by an excursion to Sunnyside.

Tennis Club Meeting.—A meeting of the neighborhood tennis club was held the other evening at the home of Miss Nellie Montgomery No. 251, Seventh st., at which Miss Nettie Burrell, Robt. Howard and Wesley Ladd were elected members. The members of the club then spent a few pleasant hours playing 'speculation' for prizes, which were won by Miss Tisdale, Miss Lottie Stout, Robert Howard, W. L. Boise and V. Courtenay Lewis, the latter of whom won two. Another amusement on the plan of pinning the tail to a donkey, was also indulged in. Instead of the proverbial patient donkey, the outline of a lawn tennis racquet was drawn on canvas, and the test was for a blindfolded person to pin the handle in its proper place. Mr. Lewis succeeded in doing it and carried off the prize, a basket of candy.

A Grand Fourth of July Excursion.—The Evangelical church of East Portland to Latourelle falls or the Cascades on the large and elegant steamer S. G. Reed, instead of Multnomah. This will give all an excellent opportunity of spending a day away from the city, and viewing the charming scenery along the majestic Columbia, second to none in the world. The excursion will return in time for the fireworks in the evening. All this can be enjoyed for 50 cents, children under twelve years 25 cents, children under six years free. Steamer will leave Ash street wharf at 7:45 A. M., Duniway's 8 A. M. Tickets can be had at the wharf on the morning of the Fourth.

Battalion Drill.—The Fourth of July committee returns thanks to Clinton & McCoy for the free use of their baseball ground in East Portland for the battalion drill by the First regiment, O. N. G., July 4. Col. Beebe, commanding the regiment, says that Companies A, D, E, G, I and K, in all 250 men, will participate. He has called a meeting of the officers of companies for to-morrow evening at the armory, when the programme of the drill will be discussed. The baseball game between the Portlands and Willamettes will be called at 1:30, and will be finished in time for the drill, which will take place at 4 o'clock.

Improvements at Oswego.—Good progress is being made on the new buildings of the Oregon Iron and Steel Company at Oswego, 300 men being steadily employed. The blast furnace, stock house and pipe foundry are being pushed to completion and will be finished by August 1, and soon thereafter operations will begin. A dam is being built in the Tualatin river, six miles from Oswego, to divert the water into Oswego lake. New bunkers for the ore mines are also being erected near the town, while the Portland & Willamette Valley railroad is laying several miles of sidetrack. Its depot at Oswego is finished. In the plat recently laid out near the depot 120 lots have been sold.

Nearly Ready for Business.—All work on the steamer T. I. Potter is done, except the furnishing, and the steamer will be ready to go on the seaside route in about a week. An informal trial trip was made Saturday to see if the machinery was all right. The Potter, with Capt. J. W. Troup in command, left Portland at 5 o'clock and made the run to Vancouver and back in two hours. She was not run under a full head of steam. Capt. Troup says the Potter showed unmistakable indications of speed, and he is satisfied that it is the fastest boat on the river. In a few days the trial trip will be made.

Election of Officers.—At the regular meeting of Multnomah Typographical Union No. 58 held yesterday the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, E. A. Bridgman; vice-president, George Orton; financial secretary, W. F. Osburn; corresponding secretary, W. E. Peck; delegates to the Federated Trades, Capt. John O'Brien, Joseph Russell, Albert Tozier and Miss Ada Coburn. The election of the executive committee was postponed till the next regular meeting.

For the Fourth.—The Federated Trades are making great preparations for the Fourth and their displays of manufactures will be indeed very creditable. The printers are arranging a large float on which there will be a Gordon job press and a hand press. Printers will set type and fac simile copies of Oregon's first paper, issued at Oregon City February 1, 1846, will be printed and distributed among the crowd. The iron moulders and other trades will make displays of their products.

Changes To-day.—To-day the county officers elected June 4 will assume the duties of their offices. Treasurer Wm. Showers, Sheriff Jordan, County Clerk Wm. Church, Jr., whose faces have been familiar around the court-house for the past few years, and a number of their employes will go out of office at noon. Many will remain a few days to initiate the newcomers and close up accounts. Mr. Showers, the retiring treasurer, has been in office ten years.

Baseball for Blood.—The Portlands and Willamettes will play a great game of baseball at Clinton & McCoy's grounds July 4. Game will be called at 1:30 and will be finished in time for the regimental drill which will take place at 4 o'clock. General admission 50 cents, reserved seats 75 cents, good for regimental drill. Seats for sale at J. D. Meyer's cigar store, Crystal Palace saloon, J. Smith's cigar store, First and Yamhill streets.

Sunday School Excursion.—The M. E. Sunday school of Oregon City give their annual excursion to Multnomah falls July 4, 1888. The elegant steamer Multnomah will leave Ash street dock at 8:30 A. M., July 4, for Multnomah falls. Lunch at the falls. The boat will return from the falls in time for the fireworks in the evening. Fare for round trip, 75 cents.

United States Circuit Court.—Judge Deady will announce a decision in this court this morning on a motion to dissolve the injunction in the Luther and O. P. Isom vs. the Nelson Mining Company, Strother Ison vs. Nelson Mining Company and George Ebell vs. Nelson Mining Company.

For Visitors.—Among the many attractions for this week not the least conspicuous is the sweeping cut made by Mellis & Co. in all hats and bonnets. Strangers especially will be astonished at the difference in prices.

Telephone Excursion.—On the round trip of the Telephone on July 4 every one will be given an opportunity to see the grand Pacific ocean. Two hours on the beach.

"FLORA OREGONAI."

A Collection of the Flowers Native to the Land of Webfoot.

Displayed in a shop window on First street a reporter noticed on Saturday a number of neat cases labeled on the cover, "Flora Oregonai; Oregon Flowers." Curiosity led him to examine the contents of the cases, which he found to be specimens of various wild flowers of this state, some common, but the greater number such as the general public are not acquainted with. The specimens are carefully pressed and dried, and neatly attached to sheets of white paper, at the bottom of which are also pasted a slip on which is printed in large type the scientific name of the specimen, and below it the common name. There are some three or four dozens of specimens in each case. They will probably be disposed of to Eastern people principally who have herbariums and wish to add rare Oregon plants to their collection. Any one can press and preserve flowers, but it takes skill and patience to do it well and a knowledge of botany in order to select those best worth the trouble of preparing. Heretofore but little attention has been paid to botany in this section, but since this science has been added to the curriculum of the High school it is to be expected that many of the graduates will undertake the work of forming collections, and it is to be hoped that before long a complete herbarium of the flora of Oregon may be found in the Industrial Fair exposition or some other public place where any one can ascertain the name of any plant in the state.

GEN. GILLIAM'S DEATH.

Legality, Gilliam Co., June 28.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

Having noticed in The Oregonian that Gen. Cornelius Gilliam was killed in the confines of what is now Gilliam county, you will settle a matter of great historical interest by locating the spot where the accident occurred. W. G. FLETT.

[Will Mr. Jack, who was an eye witness of the accident, kindly furnish this information to The Oregonian.]

A sound mind goes very seldom without a sound digestion, and nothing contributes toward it more than the use of Angostura Bitters, the world renowned appetizer and invigorator, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Pullman reservations made for all points east via the Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

ORGAN GRINDER AND MONKEY.

First Appearance in Several Years of This Interesting Combination.

The juvenile population has been thrown into a fever of excitement during the past week by the advent of an organ grinder and a trained monkey. It has been some time since such a "combination" visited this city, and during this time a whole generation has progressed from swaddling-clothes and pinafores to knee breeches, young men and women, to whom the organgrinder and his monkey are marvels of melody and intelligence. This particular organgrinder is much like all others, he grinds monotonously away and fishes monotonously for nickels all day long, with the monkey on his string for bait.

But the monkey is a daisy, and attracts the attention, not only of the young, but also of the old. It belongs to one of the small varieties of the great Simian family, but is endowed with great intelligence. It is clothed in blue velvet, and wears a plug hat secured by a strap passing under its chin. Its face is bare, and the keen blue eyes, prominent, square-pointed nose, generous mouth and retreating chin and forehead give it the appearance of a prehistoric philosopher. The air with which it removes its hat and bows shows that it has moved in the best circles of society; but its earnest, worried look and the manner in which it holds its chain to prevent having its head jerked off as its master telegraphs along the "line" for it to rustle for nickels shows that it considers its present occupation a degrading one.

The man, however, sees nothing degrading in it. When the little chap has climbed up to the top of some boy's head, and sits there thoughtfully gazing on the seas of faces around, one is led to wonder what is passing through its atom of brain. The gray hair on the sides of its face brushed back by the strap of its hat gives it a peculiarly ancient and thoughtful appearance, and the sort of thoughtful, far-away look in its blue eyes causes one to imagine it is thinking of the beautiful tropical forest where it was born, and where it used to roam from tree to tree with its brothers and sisters, or hang by its tail from a limb and chatter, before it had felt the weight of the white man's chain around its neck or had learned to know a nickel from a pebble. The poor little brute must get awfully tired of going on its hind legs all day to hunt for nickels, which its master pockets, and never allows it one for spending money, and every little urchin who beholds it should fell glad that his ancestors got the fur and tail evoluted off them, and grew thumbs so that he need not be led around by a bad man to hunt nickels till the end of his life.

MOUNT HOOD PARTY HEARD FROM.

Shanks's Ranch, June 29, 1888.

Thirty miles out from Portland and all serene. Camp is made down on an open piece of ground just in front of Mr. Shanks's house. The wall tent only is pitched, some of the party preferring to sleep in the barn. The morning's journey was without any incident of importance beyond the good natured chaff freely given and received by the different members of the party. Already one has been dubbed the Count, while our one solitary horseman has received the name of "The Adjutant." Seven of the party ride in the four-mule government wagon, six in Fuller's two-horse wagon, and "The Adjutant" on horseback. The corduroy road has been anathematized, and often drove everyone to walk. At noon the party took a cold lunch at the Powell's Valley store. Arrived at Revenue at 5:30 P. M., and just after leaving and mounting the hills to the east the first glimpse of Mount Hood was had, a small fraction of the snow-covered summit appearing for a moment above the dense clouds which had hid it all day. Just before going into camp Rev. Mr. Driver of East Portland, returning from a fishing trip, was met and saluted. About 9 o'clock Lieut. O'Neil fired one of his large white rockets, according to a prearranged plan. Two of the party, Messrs. Gove and Wetzell, started for Salmon creek, nine miles further, for a little fishing trip. They will not get to the creek before 10 o'clock to-night, but hope to have sport to-morrow. J. B. A.

LOCAL NOTES.

August Erickson, the man who shot John S. Wampler in the arm in a saloon row early yesterday morning was arrested yesterday.

Gov. Pennoyer and staff review the parade on the Fourth from the stand at the court house, and will be present at the battalion drill in the afternoon.

The Meserve family cornet band, fifteen in number, will give a free concert in front of New Park theater at 7:45 o'clock this evening, before the commencement of Farron's performance.

The closing exercises of the Chinese Mission school of the First Baptist church will take place this evening at 7:30 o'clock, at the school building, Fifth and Alder streets. Friends of the school are invited to be present.

Track laying on the Ilwaco & Shoalwater Bay railway is completed and engines running from Ilwaco nearly to Stout's place. The work has been delayed by unfavorable weather and but little progress has been made on the wharf of late.

The Meserve band will arrive here to-day and are under special engagement to Messrs. Kohn & Lippitt, the live clothiers. They will discourse their music on our streets today and to-morrow as a forerunner to our Fourth of July. The Meserve band is composed of six ladies and six gentlemen.

Seattle offers a prize of $250 for trap-shooting, at clay pigeons, sixteen yards rise for singles and eighteen for doubles, twenty-one birds to a man, in teams of six each. Several Portland sportsmen are forming a team and will go to Seattle and make an effort to win the prize. The shooting will take place on the 4th.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Flora Blumenthal and Miss Bertha Hecht left yesterday for San Francisco.

Mayor Van B. DeLashmutt arrived home yesterday from a business trip to Salt Lake City.

Mr. Max Davis of San Francisco is visiting in Portland, and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Beck.

Mr. John M. Breck of this city called at the New York office of The Oregonian on the 26th inst.

Mr. James A. Downey, formerly of this city, but for some time past residing in San Francisco, is in the city, renewing his acquaintance with old friends.

A delightful substitute for nauseous pills and crude mineral waters is Tarrent's Seltzer Aperient.

RAILROAD BRIDGE NEARLY COMPLETED

Yesterday the Machinery Swung the Ponderous Draw for the First Time.

The job of putting up the machinery for turning the draw span of the railroad bridge was completed yesterday. At 3 P. M. Mr. J. N. Warrenton, of the Vulcan Iron Works, Chicago, who designed the machinery and has charge of putting it up, announced that he was ready to start it up.

Mr. George Lederle, engineer in charge of the construction of the bridge, his assistant, Mr. Butts, and a number of others were in the draw. Mr. Warrenton pulled the lever, the machinery revolved, and the ponderous draw started around. Just then along came two steamboats, and after one had passed through on each side, the draw was carefully swung around. It was found that about an inch must be sawed off of the two timbers on the west approach, in order to allow it to pass clear. This was quickly done, and then the draw was swung around the circle, backward and forward. The machinery worked smoothly and satisfactorily, and can open or close the draw in one minute. The rails on the bridge project at the ends and are pointed and these points fit into notches or slots on the track on the approaches.

Connected with the machinery for turning the draw are pipes which extend to a hydraulic machine at each end of the bridge by which the pointed ends of the rails are raised when the draw is about to be opened, and when it is closed these ends are dropped into the slots prepared for them.

There is but little more to be done to complete the bridge for railroad purposes, and it is expected that trains will pass over on the Fourth. The first locomotive to cross will whistle itself hoarse. The plans are all ready for the wagon road approaches, and as soon as orders are received work will be commenced on them.

It will be a great convenience to everybody to have Eastern and California freight and passengers landed on this side of the river without the tedious delay of transferring by boat.

THE POLITICAL PROBLEM.

Remarks on the Oregon Election and on the Forces and Tendencies of the Presidential Contest.

The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* says: "The Oregon election was the most significant event not only of this but of many years. A state really classed as doubtful, and carried by small majorities only, with the strongest candidate that could be put in the field, gives a republican majority of 7000. Nor is there any confusion or uncertainty as to the cause. It is not republicans, it is the defeated democratic candidate, and the most ultra low-tariff democratic journals, which confess openly that the result is attributable to the controversy upon the tariff, and to that alone. If the course of the majority in congress and of the administration has done so much in a new community, in a state almost wholly agricultural in its interests, what may not be expected of those older communities in which a vast aggregation of industries are more directly and vitally interested in the same question?

This basis for confidence none but a foolish man will deny to be well founded. Neither will any but a foolish man believe that it settles everything in advance. As a rule it is true that elections anticipatory of the presidential contest are delusive. They were so in 1876 and in 1880. The fact of a prior declaration of public opinion tends to weaken effort and relax caution. It must and will not be so this year; for the first duty of every good republican is to dismiss the notion that the party has already virtually won, and to settle down to the hardest kind of work in a campaign that is certain to end in a neck-and-neck race. The conditions, be it remembered, are not natural. If they were, doubtless we should find half a dozen states of the South, in which the thrill of a new industrial life has been felt of late, breaking away from tradition and ranging themselves, in accord with self-interest, on the side which they have steadily opposed. But nothing of the kind will happen. Texas is really as vitally interested in the question of free wool as Oregon. But we know that while the people of Oregon are free to register their opinion on that issue, the people of Texas are not. Nor will the protests of Georgia and of Alabama, which would gladly follow the lead of Pennsylvania and Ohio if they dared, ever rise to the plane of action. The South stands as solid to-day as it did four or eight years ago, and the battle of free opinion must be fought and won in the North.

But the odds, even with an army of office-holders ready to work for Mr. Cleveland, are infinitely more against him than four years ago, when he entered the campaign with no nominee from the state on the republican ticket against him, and with the prestige of a majority of nearly 200,000 as governor, and came out of it with a plurality of a paltry thousand votes. Yet, if it were even to be granted that New York can be carried by the democracy, honestly or dishonestly, where are the remaining votes to come from? It is precisely the same old combination, which the astute managers of 1884 studied so carefully. With New York and the Solid South, the democratic party must still have either Indiana or both New Jersey and Connecticut. The former is practically out of the question. That they can carry either of the latter, on their present platform, is utterly improbable. No gains can be expected elsewhere, for Oregon settles the question of the Pacific slope. This is the outlook, then, which establishes republican confidence. But it is an outlook predicated on the assumption that no work is spared and no opportunity neglected by the republican party. The states which are sure for it are not as sure as the South is sure for Cleveland; to keep them sure it is essential that every resource of the party shall be utilized, that there be no half-heartedness, no over-confidence, no waiting for victory to come of its own accord. The advantage of position and the balance of probabilities are clearly with the republicans. They need only an aggressive and unremitting campaign to make of their opportunity a way to power.

HE BOARDS AT HOME.

A Buckeye Who was Brought Up on Fat Meat, and Knows It When He Sees It.

Passing the corner of Third and D streets yesterday afternoon, a reporter noticed a broad-shouldered, good-natured looking man sitting in front of a sort of cupboard about three feet wide and four feet deep, placed between the side of a house and the sidewalk, apparently cooking his dinner over a little coal-oil stove, placed in the "cubby hole" of a cupboard. On the railing of the porch was a plate of stew and a cup of black coffee, while the man sat in the warm sun, which by chance was shining at the time, evidently waiting for something he was cooking in a pan over his little stove. Near by on the porch was a chair and foot rest, showing that the man, who is lame, follows the business of a shoeblack.

"You seem to be pretty comfortable here," said the reporter.

"Yes," was the reply, "I do my own cooking. I like it better than a restaurant. You see, I can't get any fat meat at a restaurant. They say they can't get it in the market. I can," he continued. "Look at that bacon," producing with evident pride a hunk of hog meat of the most oleaginous description.

"That is fat, sure enough," said the reporter, "but most people like their bacon thinner, sort of a streak of fat and a streak of lean, you know."

"Yes, but you see I'm a Buckeye, and was brought up on fat meat, that thick," measuring off about nine inches of his arm, while his mouth watered at the thought of so much richness. "Thin meat don't suit me, and the butchers here cut it catecornered of the grain, and there is no substance in it."

"Did you bake that cake I see?"

"No, I bought that, but I can make coffee. Look at that," ladling some of his coffee up in a spoon and pouring it back into his cup, "there ain't no grounds in that. I can cook bacon and beans but I buy my bread."

"How do you get along in business?"

"Oh, pretty well; made a couple of dollars to-day, but Sunday is always my best day. I must try and get something ahead to buy some clothes. You see I was burned out down on the corner there a while ago and lost everything. Shine sir," he said as a prospective customer approached and the reporter strolled off thinking how little it takes when fat meat is plenty to make some people contented and happy.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS AND TAX-PAYERS.

Portland, July 1, 1888.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

Just why it is necessary for "Fairplay," in the Sunday issue of your paper, to go out of his way to misrepresent the facts in regard to Mr. Durham's eligibility as a school director, from the tax-paying stand-point, while assuming to correct the error into which he alleges some correspondent has fallen with reference to Mr. Therkelsens, is not apparent. It has been contended that a director must be a qualified school-elector in order to be eligible; but the law does not declare, and I am not aware that any plutocrat has shown, that the ability to properly discharge the duties of that office is dependent upon the amount of tax which that officer may pay on self-acquired or inherited wealth.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Durham did pay a school tax, not only for the year 1887, but for the years prior thereto, although he has not the fortune to be as heavy a tax-payer as his colleagues—a fact which doubtless occasions him more regret than it possibly can to "Fairplay." X. Y.

THE STAGE.

"Soap Bubble."—To-day T. J. Farron, the eminent comedian, and his company will arrive here and this evening appear in the excessively funny comedy of "Soap Bubble." In his present comedy, "Soap Bubble," Mr. Farron is given ample scope to introduce all his favorite songs and specialties. Besides, he has surrounded himself with a remarkably strong company, it being almost a hobby with Mr. Farron that the support should share the applause with the star.

Mr. Edw. J. Abraham, business manager of California theater, San Francisco, arrived here yesterday overland from California. He represents the Lewis Morrison company that will appear next week at New Park theater. "A Dark Secret" will be produced Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The sensational play of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" will be played Friday evening and Saturday matinee. Saturday evening "Faust" will be produced.

Impure Blood

Appears in a thousand different forms and causes a vast amount of suffering. Scarcely a single person is entirely free from its effects. Hence the necessity of a reliable blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which eradicates every impurity, and gives to the blood vitality and health. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, humors, boils, pimples, and all other affections caused by impurities or poisonous germs in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla also overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, cures dyspepsia, biliousness and headache, and builds up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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MERCHANDISE FOR SALE.

TWO STOCKS OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE for sale; invoice value about $8500 each. Any one wishing to start in business or buy a good stock, would do well to call. For terms apply to I. B. DAWSON, over Bank of British Columbia, Portland, Or. 29je7

NEW CLERK APPOINTED.

Frank T. Dodge Succeeds T. T. Struble in the Office of the City Water Works.

At a meeting of the sub-committee of the water committee, Saturday evening, the following letter was read:

Office City Water Works,
Portland, June 19.

Hon. Henry Failing, Chairman of Sub-committee on Water Works—*Dear Sir*: After thanking you and the other members of the committee for the confidence reposed in me as your clerk, having charge of the office of the city water works, I respectfully call your attention to the following: On the 1st of July, as you know, one of the inspectators will sever his connection with the works, thus, as I understand it, increasing my anxieties, responsibilities and labor. I regard the duties of my position as peculiar, and I trust that by a long experience I have acquired a fitness for the discharge of the same. In view of the responsibilities of the place and the perplexing work connected therewith, I frankly say to you that I cannot undertake to discharge the duties of the position longer than to July 1, 1888, at a less salary than $200 per month. Earnestly soliciting early action of your committee, I am, sir, your obedient servant, T. T. STRUBLE.

The committee regarded Mr. Struble's letter in the light of a resignation, which they promptly accepted, and appointed Frank T. Dodge to succeed him.

The inspector referred to in Mr. Struble's letter is Walter F. White, who will take a position in the office of the Portland Gaslight Company.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Astoria, July 1.—Str Zambesi arrived down 9 A. M.; left out 3 P. M. Lurline arrived down with Br sh King Cenric 9 A. M. 5 P. M.—Rainy; wind west.

Port Discovery, July 1.—Sailed—Bk Mary Glover.

Port Townsend, June 30.—Arrived—Bk Estella, San Diego.

San Francisco, July 1.—5 P. M.—Weather hazy; wind northwest. Arrived—Bk Seminole, Tacoma; str Yosemite, Tacoma; str Willamette Valley, Yaquina bay; str Arago, Coos bay; str Cosmopolis, Gray's harbor; bk S. G. Wilder, Honolulu; Bol bk Don Nicholas, Burrard inlet; sh Spartan, Seattle; bk Bonanza, Seattle; schr F. S. Redfield, Port Madison; bk Canada, Tacoma. Sailed—Str Signal, Portland; sh Snow and Burgess, Puget sound; str Mariposa, Sydney; bk Arcturas, Port Townsend; schr Norma, coastwise.

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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. D. W. CROWLEY & CO., Agents, Portland.

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Choice of 50---bought at half value and sold at such--displayed in window.

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Real Value $15.

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Official Paper of the City.

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IT IS A TRUTH THAT WE ALL LIKE TO MAKE MONEY

And it is no less a fact that in this advertisement we will tell the truth, and show our readers how to make money, make it fast, and plenty of it. The advice contained in this space would not be given if there was a possibility of uncertainty. The ground plan or basis of almost every great or small fortune the world over is of land, The opportunity for thousands of our citizens to become wealthy is now presented. The poor as well as the rich can buy land and lots in ALBIN

Lots can be bought on small monthly installments or for cash. The Most Beautifully Located and Sightly Residence Lots within a radius of ten miles of Portland can be had in Albina at Nominal Terms, and certain future of the city. Business Lots which will shortly be worth thousands can now be bought for a few hundred. Acre Property and Manufacturing Sites can be secured now at prices which in twelve be worth and will readily sell at quadruple the amount.

THIS IS OUR PLAN TO MAKE MONEY:

Buy Lots in Albina; buy all you can, and hold on to them. Don't sell as soon as they double in price. They will more than quadruple. We have reasons for believing this, and they are many. selected by the O. R. & N. Co., Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, Oregon Short Line and O. & C. Railway Companies in which to build their Mammoth Union Car and Machine Shops which upward of a million and a half dollars have been already expended. All these railroads terminate at Albina.

ALBINA is located opposite the north end of Portland, on the east bank of the river. The high table land back of the business center of Albina is the most beautiful spot for homes in Oregon. From this sightly spot one has a Portland proper, Mount Hood, Mount St. Helens and the Heights back of the city. The largest docks and warehouses in Oregon are located at Albina. A dry dock, capable of accommodating the largest ship afloat, is under construction smelter is proposed to be built at Albina. Albina is below all the bridges which span the river, and must always remain the great shipping point of the metropolis of the Northwest. Ferries ply between the center of Portland and Albina five cents. Street car and motor lines are being constructed through the city, and will be in operation before the summer is over. All improvements by the railroad companies and capitalists interested in Albina are being pushed forward portending a rapid and wonderful growth in increase of population and value of property. The man who buys now will make immense profits. For full information apply to the following well known gentlemen and reputable real estate worth, 105 First street; J. W. Cook, 22 Oak street; J. B. Montgomery's agent, opposite north end Montgomery dock, Albina; Geo. P. Lent, 5½ Morrison street; J. E. Hazeltine, 214 Front street; Van B. DeLashmutt, Mayor of Washington street; H. B. Oatman, corner First and Washington; John M. Pittinger, Albina; D. F. Sherman, Cashier Oregon National Bank; T. W. Pittinger, Albina; Jacob Haas, Merchants' Hotel; Thompson & Manifee, Albina; Albina; Dr. J. Surman; A. J. Smithson, Albina; Robert Bell, T. L. Veunegerholz, Albina, or G. S. Pershin. Ferry leaves foot of Oak street every half hour; fare 5c.